PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,250—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

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B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
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B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
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B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th ,,
B.M.L EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
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MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898

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OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	Tuesday. 12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
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Byculla, 8th March, 1898.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Library Rooms, Church Gate Street, at 5-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, to adopt the Committee's Report, and Audited Balance Sheet, and Accounts for the year 1897.

After the termination of the above Annual General Meeting, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Library will be held at the same place, for the purpose of adopting a Resolution to register the Library under the name of "The J. N. Petit Institute."

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, High-pressure Engine, Weigh Bridge Platform, Weighing Machine, Manilla Ropes, Sewer Cleaning Fans, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes and Joints, Hose-pipes, Smith's Bellows, Street Lamps, Chloride of Lime, Screw Jacks, Empty Iron Drums, Lime Bags, and D. I. Powder Boxes, Bamboos, Rafters, Doors and Windows, W. Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal, Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., all the abovenamed machinery and articles with stand pipes, instrument box, canvas scraps, leather, I R and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, s. anners, files, tools, lamps, rammers, poles, yokes, empty k-oil tins, wooden casks, wrought and cast-iron, garden shears, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, naves, coal, ashes, &c.

Also at 4-30 p.m. at Carnac Bunder, Argyle Road Chowki, near the Iron Mart. A quantity of old teakwood centres, cast-iron and stoneware pipes and joints broken, picks, powras, buckets, lanterns, etc.

Also TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at Foras Road Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of bamboos, cast-iron broken manhole frames and covers, c. i. and stoneware pipes and fittings, hose pipes, India rubber, coal tar, cases of chloride of lime, Smith's bellows, wooden, troughs, buckets, lanterns, files, coir rope, etc., at 3-30 p.m. At h Ward Office, Sankli Tank, consisting of 33 pieces of old timber, and at 4 p.m., at Chinchpogli Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron scraps and w.-iron scraps.

Also on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station, opposite the Tramway Stables, consisting of 2 lots of coal-ashes (English and Country) and at 2-30 p.m., at Tardeo, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of a lot of broken cast-iron and stoneware pipes and fittings, a number of old street lanterns and iron cradles, empty k-oil boxes with tins, etc., and at 4 p.m., at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes and clinkers, cast iron, w. iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, old electric wire, wooden blocks, chain, fire-bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
... bei Wesel-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by Government to INQUIRE into the present condition and working of the Government Law School will meet in the Common Room of the Elphinstone College, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, March 21st, 1898, and following days. Gentlemen desirous of submitting any statement in writing for the consideration of the Committee are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned, at Poona, on or before the 15th instant. Gentlemen who wish to offer evidence orally are similarly requested to submit their Names, with a short summary of the points on which they desire to give evidence.

E. GILES,
Chairman of the Committee.

Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

CLERK & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

WE have always in STOCK a LARGE COLLECTION of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Presentation Goods, Fancy Figures, Table Ornaments, Lady Companions Game-Boxes, Albums, Indian Figures, &c.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 12th instant, No. 109 UP TRAIN which now LEAVES Bangalore at 21-0 will LEAVE at 19-30 and ARRIVE Guntakal at 6-18 as at present, and No. 65 UP which now LEAVES Maddur at 15-25 will LEAVE at 15-20 and ARRIVE Bangalore, at 19-10 instead of 19-15.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Central Offices, Dharwar, 5th March, 1898.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED at the SECRETARIAT, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 P.M.

The Exhibition will be open daily, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Military Band in attendance.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Tickets 3 Rupees.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on 15th March at 9-30 p.m., at the Secretariat.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 35th (ad-interim) DIVIDEND at the Rate of GtRs. 40 (forty) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 21st day of March 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1898, between the hours of 11 to 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th March 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order, For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
By FLEMING SHAW and Co.,
his attorneys.

Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, 10th March, 1898, a revised Time Table of Local Trains will be brought into force giving an improved and accelerated service to Bandra and stations north up to Virar.

The following is an abstract of the timings to and from the principal stations beyond Bandra, details of which and of the other trains will be found in the bills exhibited at Stations, or may be obtained on application at the Traffic Manager's Office:—

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

						Thro. Passr	Fast			Fast		Thro. Mxd.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Colaba ......Dep	5 45	6 30	7 30	10 10	12 35	14 30	17 45	17 50	18 0	19 28	21 25	21 30
Church Gate ...... "	5 50	6 35	7 35	10 15	12 40	14 36	17 50	17 55	18 5	19 36	21 30	21 36
Grant Road ...... "	6 0	6 45	7 46	10 25	12 54	15 0	17 58	18 5	18 15	19 41	21 41	22 0
Bandra ......Arr	6 23	7 8	8 8	10 48	13 19	15 34	18 17	18 28	18 44	19 55	22 7	22 47
" ......Dep	6 33	7 18	8 18	10 58	13 29	15 46	18 27	18 37	18 54	20 5	22 17	23 21
Andheri ......Arr	......	7 29	......	......	......	16 0	......	18 48	......	......	22 28	23 38
" ......Dep	6 44	......	8 29	11 9	13 40	16 2	18 38	......	19 4	20 16	......	23 40
Malad ...... "	6 55	......	8 40	11 20	13 51	16 18	18 49	......	19 16	20 27	......	23 58
Borivli ......Arr	7 1	......	8 46	11 26	13 57	16 28	18 55	......	19 22	20 33	......	0 7
" ......Dep	7 5	......	......	......	14 1	16 28	19 0	......	19 26	......	......	0 10
Virar ......Arr	7 43	......	......	......	14 40	17 18	19 38	......	20 5	......	......	17

UP TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

	Thro. Passr			Fast,		Fast,	Fast,	Thro. Mxd.		Fast,			
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
Virar ......Dep	3 30	5 50	......	8 10	......	8 45	......	13 30	15 15	......	......	......	......
Borivli ......Arr	......	6 29	......	8 45	......	9 24	......	14 29	15 54	......	......	......	......
" ......Dep	......	6 33	......	8 53	9 5	9 28	11 40	14 31	15 58	......	......	20 53	......
Malad ...... "	......	6 39	......	8 59	9 11	9 34	11 46	14 42	16 4	......	......	20 59	......
Andheri ...... "	......	6 50	7 40	9 10	9 22	9 45	11 57	15 0	16 15	......	19 10	21 10	23 10
Bandra ......Arr	......	7 0	7 50	9 20	9 33	9 55	12 7	15 16	16 25	......	19 20	21 20	23 20
" ......Dep	......	7 5	8 0	9 30	9 40	10 7	12 20	15 30	16 35	17 0	19 30	21 30	23 30
Grant Road ...... "	5 38	7 29	8 23	9 47	10 3	......	12 34	16 20	17 6	17 17	19 53	21 53	23 53
Church Gate ...... "	6 0	7 40	8 33	9 53	10 13	10 25	12 40	16 38	17 18	17 23	20 3	22 3	0 3
Colaba ......Arr	6 5	7 45	8 38	9 58	10 18	10 30	12 45	16 43	17 23	17 28	20 8	22 8	0 8

In consequence of the above changes, the Up Mail will on and from March 10th leave Palghar at 5 6
" Dadar 6 50
" Grant Road 7 17
" Church Gate 7 35
arrive Colaba 7 40

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
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For these Cream of Champagnes

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R. MACKESKIE & CO.'S
WHISKY.
(IN BOTTLES.) DUMPY
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
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RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
SEE ILLUSTRATION.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the OFFICERS' MESS, Deolali, a CONTRACTOR. Tenders to be submitted to the MESS PRESIDENT, not later than the 20th instant.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.

At the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND RAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald Press*, Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ......$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ......$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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ILOILO.
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NAGASAKI.
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PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND...... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.

Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

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Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th Jul 1897

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY. KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,245xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mgo.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
[illegible]ort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	[illegible]	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	310
Munmar M	[illegible]	250	[illegible]	15	205
New Berar	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	dvd Rs45	540
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	dvd 16¼	157 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	[illegible]	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	[illegible]	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	17	200xd
Volkart	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs6	1,008
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Halfyearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,600	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,610
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	560
Hingunghat Mills	700	50	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	685xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	50	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	813	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	82
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	100	25	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,065
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,400
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	112 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	25
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	860
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	340
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	300	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	[illegible]
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd [illegible]	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	170
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing [illegible]	500	500	300	30	[illegible]
[illegible] Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	[illegible]	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	[illegible]	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	[illegible]	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs20	457½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	[illegible]	5	494
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	[illegible]	60	1,032½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd [illegible]	27

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-7
China Leaf	"	24-5
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-6
Do. do. new	"	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-2
Bar Silver 17	"	70-4
Do. 17½	"	70-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 0-10m., 0-41a. Low water, 6-16m., 6-24.
Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Alexandra Girls' School, 4-45 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Wankola.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. R., Commanding officers' parade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Sirdana and Clan Macrae entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Henry Balckow entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, Central Division, paid an annual visit to the Anjuman High School. He was thoroughly satisfied with the rapid progress accomplished by that institution. In his remarks about this school Mr Kirkham writes:—"The High School of the Anjuman-i-Islam like other schools in Bombay, has had a terrible year, but it has fought its way through most bravely, and at the date of my visit was feeling more settled. The number of boys on the rolls was 158 against 208 last year, and the average for the twelve months was 108 against 167. The school had to be wholly closed for about eleven weeks. Since the re-opening in July the numbers have been gradually recovering, but a large number of the well-to-do boys are still away in the country, and this makes the number the boys paying full fees much below the usual proportion. In fact, in such an unsettled year all comparisons are vitiated and valueless. As regards studies I was again well satisfied. In one respect, indeed, my note of last year has been remarkably verified. I wrote :—'I am sure a very substantial advance has been made in the accuracy of work and general discipline, and if this is patiently followed up the school will shortly take the place it ought to occupy amongst the institutions of Bombay.' This was a true prophecy, for at the Matriculation examination the school sent up 7 candidates and passed 6, one boy winning the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the highest marks in Persian. This is, I hope, a good omen for the future. Mussulman boys have their full share of natural ability, and there is no reason why this fine building should not contain a real High School second to none in Bombay. In addition to the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship won by Tim imker Abdul Rahim the Sayani Scholarship for being the highest amongst Khojas was won by Abdul Kader H. C. Patel and the Lord Sandhurst Scholarship for being the highest amongst Memon candidates was won by Abdul Rehman Hajee Joosuf."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION RECEIVED BY A KULKARNI.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNAJEE GANESH KULKARNI.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. E. L. Sale, first class magistrate of Poona, who, in November last, convicted the accused of receiving illegal gratification in the discharge of his duties as a Kulkarni, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for one month. The conviction and sentence were confirmed on appeal by Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Poona. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was the Kulkarni of the village of Malsiras, and he was charged with having obtained twelve annas for himself from one Balku Vithu, who had just obtained Rs. 8 as tagai in consideration of his having written out the necessary papers and given the necessary evidence to enable him to get tagai, part of the routine work of a kulkarni. This case was more or less of a test case, as the Kulkarni was alleged to have acted in the same way with thirty others of his fellow-villagers. Five witnesses stated that Balku paid the money to the accused, and one witness said that he heard the accused ask for it. The accused pleaded an alibi, and produced one witness who stated that the accused was with him at the time when the offence was alleged to have occurred. The accused further stated that the charge was instigated by the inamdar and the police patel, who were his private enemies. The magistrate believed the evidence for the prosecution and convicted the accused, in that he received money as a gratification for doing an official act, namely assisting in the enquiry into the fitness of Balku to receive tagai.

Before the Sessions Judge, it was urged for the accused that, though the circumstances held proved by the magistrate might be true, still there was no offence at all under the law. The accused asked Balku for money on the ground that he had been working for him for eight days, and Balku gave him twelve annas. The pleader for the accused urged that the accused committed no offence in taking the money, as it was paid for something already done, whereas section 161 of the Penal Code refers to money accepted for something to be done in future and that the evidence was quite consistent with the money having been paid for work done by the accused in his private capacity. In Mr. Jopp's opinion, illustration c to section 161 clearly shows that payments for past service are covered by that section. To the second contention, Mr. Jopp said the answer was that, as the accused, who was the Kulkarni of the village, came with Balku and others to Taswad, where they went to get tagai, the natural meaning of the accused's words, that he had worked for Balku for eight days, was that he had worked for him officially as Kulkarni in a manner favourable to Balku's interest in the business relating to the tagai. Further, the accused did not state to the magistrate that he had been paid for work done in his private capacity for Balku. Mr. Jopp considered it to be established that the accused accepted the twelve annas as a reward for doing, in a manner favourable to Balku, an official act. Mr. Jopp confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: The evidence shows that the accused, who is the Kulkarni of the village, told the ryots, who had been given a grant of tagai by Government, that he had worked for them for eight days, and that they must pay him twelve annas each, or he would take notice of it, and they would get into trouble; and that in consequence they paid him the money, but not of their free will. It thus seems clear that the accused made use of his official position and claimed and obtained the money as reward for rendering services which he had not rendered in that position, and thus committed the offence mentioned in section 161 of the Penal Code. In any other view of the case he would have committed extortion. It is not necessary for us to express an opinion on the point raised by the defence in this court for the first time, viz., that he was paid only for services rendered by him in his private capacity, and for which he could charge, since there is no evidence that he rendered any such services at all. We dismiss the application.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval and Surat, a brisk fall at Sirsa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest at Karachi and Neemuch and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ghadechi and Ahmednagar. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in almost all districts except in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and the Indus Valley, where it is below. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Ghadechi and the lowest 53° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Gujarat and at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Akola, Malegaon and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Indore. The weather, though cloudy in some places, is fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 9.

Wednesday: The changes of pressure and its distribution are irregular. A band of low pressure covers Gujarat, Rajputana and the east Punjab, while the barometer is high over the Indus Valley on the one hand and the central parts of India and of the peninsula on the other. Fresh northerly winds have set in over the Punjab Rajputana and north Bombay. North-westerly winds continue over the Bay area and elsewhere the directions are variable. The force is generally moderate. The northerly winds have occasioned a fall of temperature over the Punjab and Sind. The mean temperature is lower than usual over that region. On the other hand all over the Gangetic Plain, Rajputana, the central districts of India and Bombay the heat is greater than usual, while over the eastern half of India the mean temperature is more or less in defect. Showers of snow are reported from Kashmir and of rain from Baluchistan, the north Punjab and locally at Indore. Elsewhere the weather is fine.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy's proposed march from Mussoorie to Simla has been abandoned, as the recent snow on the hills might cause serious delay along the road. His Excellency will march through the hills somewhere north of Pathankote, visiting the Kangra and Kulu Valleys, and reaching Simla by way of Narkhanda.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART announced at Jamrud on Monday that the Khyber Pass would be open to caravans from Kabul from Friday, the 11th instant.

THE Orakzais have just paid up the special fine which was imposed upon them for looting the Government stores last October. They seized a quantity of cloth and other goods belonging to the Kurram Valley Militia. The payment of the fine is a satisfactory indication that their submission is complete.

As regards the Afridis the Aka Khel handed in on Saturday 30 more rifles and Rs. 1,300 in cash. They have surrendered 42 rifles in all, and the remaining 61 are likely to be forthcoming immediately. The Zakka Khel are reported to be really trying to collect rifles and money, but the process is a very slow one. There is no reason to believe, however, that they will not comply with the terms offered.

ANOTHER messenger from Afghanistan has brought in the news that General Ghulam Hyder Khan, Charkhi, is dead. The date of his death is given as February 23rd. The news, however, has not been officially confirmed yet from Kabul.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 26th February was 293, against 250 and 218 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 24. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 19. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 95 and 35, respectively, against 72 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·7 per mille per annum, against 35·3, the mean of the last five years.

IN expressing his approval of the way in which the Commissariat-Transport Department carried out its duties in connection with the Tirah operations, Sir William Lockhart writes:—Owing to the nature of the country, these duties were exceptionally heavy, and it speaks highly for the capacity of its senior officers, and for the spirit pervading all ranks, that supplies were invariably forthcoming, and that the inferiority of a portion of the transport did not more seriously affect the mobility of the force.

THE building of six armoured cruisers of 9,500 tons, of which the plans have been adopted by the Superior Council, marks the desire to attain uniformity of type. Admiral Besnard, who followed M. de Kerjegu, adverted to this subject more than once, but said with obvious truth that, with a restricted programme and constant progress in naval construction, homogeneity is really unattainable. The Minister and the nine vice-admirals who compose the Superior Council of the Navy do not share the view of Admiral Colomb in regard to the decline of the battleship: "If you remember that all these vice-admirals have commanded squadrons, and have reflected much on the value of cruisers, you will respect their view and mine when we think that naval strength lies in the number of battleships. We must have powerful cruisers to scout for them, but the resistance is in the invulnerable ships which can confront the enemy until the last. However swift cruisers may be, let them but meet such a force, and they have no choice but to fly." Accordingly the Superior Council insists that France needs twenty-six sea going battleships. Cruisers, however, are not neglected, and Admiral Besnard declared that the new 9,500-ton, twenty-one-knot type will be armed far more powerfully than any other armoured cruisers of the same displacement. They will have 7·63 in. guns in their turrets, and 6·45 in. guns of a new model on the broadsides. These last will perforate 15cm. (5·9in) of steel, and have about 200 ft. greater initial velocity than their predecessors of the same calibre.

IT has been known for some time that the Municipality of Paris intended to pull down a portion of the fortifications, recouping itself for the outlay by the sale of the land thus freed. A bill has just been presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Chassaing, one of the representatives of Paris, providing for the destruction of the whole of the fortifications, and setting out the line of defences which should be erected with the profits from the sale of the sites. It is, however, more than doubtful if this bill has any chance of becoming law in the present Parliament, which will soon cease to exist, the date of the general election being provisionally fixed for May 8 next.

THE Kaiser in yet another character! The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" learns from Berlin that the German Emperor has again been experimenting privately with a new explosive, which he claims to have invented, and which he proposes to call "Rexite." Eighteen months ago it was reported that the Kaiser had just completed a series of experiments upon which he had been engaged, but several important difficulties subsequently presented themselves in the process of manufacture. These, however, are now stated to have been overcome.

THE Nevill family, whose name has been so unfortunately prominent during the past few weeks, came into England with the Conqueror, and obtained from the Norman Kings large grants of land in Durham. Richard II. created Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, and his fourth son, Sir Richard Nevill, married the heiress of the Beauchamps, of Worcester, and became Baron Abergavenny. From this marriage (says a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*) the Nevills derived the greater part of the landed property which they now hold. The Beauchamp estates include lordships and manors in the counties of Worcestershire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hereford, Surrey, Warwick, Essex, and Kent. They also derive Erridge Castle, their principal seat, from the Beauchamps. It was during the wars of the Roses, however, that the Nevills obtained their great historical position, but with the death of the great King-maker, whose daughter married Richard III., the historical importance of the family ceases, and there is nothing remarkable to record of any member from that period to our own. The present Marques, however, for whom the deepest sympathy is universally felt, is a man of ability, and has taken a prominent part in the political life of his time.

LORD ALBERT OSBORNE says a good word for the German Emperor in the *Saturday Review*. We must not judge him by his words and actions, the man not being here to impress himself upon us, and there being hidden from us the vitality which prompts his actions and the love of excitement which is responsible for his speeches. Lord Albert Osborne describes him in his capacity of host to English yachtsmen at Kiel last year. The following are bits from Lord Albert Osborne's "appreciation" of the Emperor's hospitality:—"From the moment the first English yatch hove in sight the Emperor was on the alert to show the competitors and their friends every politeness in his power. It is no easy matter to make fifteen or twenty Englishmen—most of whom did not know a single German present, and the majority of whom had never seen each other before—feel at home in a strange land; but the German Emperor did it, and that quickly. . . . He is so alive, his laugh is even catching; and the small jokes thrown in from time to time all combine to make the ordinary mortal abandon whatever reserve he has come prepared with. His Majesty gave a large State dinner party on his yacht, the Hohenzollern, in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, to which he invited all the Englishmen who had sailed over the course for his cup. Next day there were races in the Baltic, for which His Majesty had entered his own yacht, with special for the English yachts, as they were all cruisers and could not compete with the modern racing yachts. In the evening His Majesty presided at a "Kneipe," or grand beer-drinking, which is held at a restaurant at a small village on the Baltic, where all the Englishmen were again made welcome, and special attention was shown to them. Not only were all the entertainment arrangements carried out in the most elaborate and successful manner, but alsoall details about tugs to tow the yachts, moorings, and such minutiæ, which ensure the comfort of a yachtsman, were thought out beforehand, down to the slightest particulars; and these arrangements, I believe, all emanated from the German Emperor himself.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	10
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	8	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	23
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	6	
	Dongri	7	1	
C	Market	7	2	38
	Dhobi Talao	5	6	
	Fanaswady	4	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	2	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	4	2	
D	Khetwady	0	3	23
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	0	3	61
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	3	4	
	Tardeo	5	2	
	Byculla	2	7	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	2	2	12
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	0	1	9
	Worlee	0	2	
	Water Division	0	0	4
	Not. & Unknown	31	4	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	111
	Grant Road		10	
	Islami Nagdavi		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		3	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telugu		1	
	Hindu		5	
	Greaves Cotton & Co.		1	
	Arthur Road		14	
	Fort Segregation Camp		1	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		7	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Police		3	
	Madanpura		1	
	Byculla S Camp		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		4	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Cutchi Memon		0	
	Narielwady		4	
	Brahma Khatri		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		7	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Maratha		13	
	Lohana		2	
	V S Maharaja		1	
	Total	85	146	291
	Total plague deaths to date	23,353	20,023	
	Same date last year	86	83	199

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that no cases were detected in the A ward, Colaba. In the Fort nine cases occurred in the following places:—1 case from Borah Bazar Street was removed to Parsee Fever Hospital, 2 from Mody Street Cross Lane, 1 from Manordas Street, and 1 from Fort Street were removed to different hospitals. Pultan Road inmates of the Municipal huts were segregated by the Municipality. Two roadside cases, one from Crawford Market and the other from Elphinstone Circle gardens, were examined after death; one case from J. J. Hospital, admitted from Grass Bunder, was removed to Modikhana Hospital. One person from Kasai Mohalla was found suffering from plague on the road near Crawford Market and removed to hospital. In the B Ward, Mandvie, Chuckla, Oomerkhary, and Dongree sections, one plague case, one suspicious case, and one death from plague were reported. In the F and G wards four plague cases, three plague deaths, and one death from cholera were reported. Other reports were not available.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 358, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,559, making a total of 1,917 persons. Departures by sea 971, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,747, making a total of 2,718 persons.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 498 persons were detained in the Modikhana Observation Camp.

ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think I should be wanting in my duty were I to omit to make public my experience in the treatment of four cases at a time when such fever develops into plague. The simplest and most efficacious remedy I have used has been the pills prepared by Dr. Dimmock. In every case of fever I promptly gave these pills and the result has so far been very successful. The cases which came under my observation and their treatment were as follows:—Symptoms.—High temperature, head-ache, indisposition to retain food, and in a state of malaise. Treatment.—For an adult one pill macerated in half a liqueur glass of pure brandy. The object of macerating the pill, instead of administering it as usual, was that it should quickly work in the system and thus check the tendency of the fever to rise. In cases where the patient would not retain food a mustard poultice was applied to the chest and stomach which invariably checked nausea and the food, which was by the way only iced milk, retained in the stomach. The next morning a dose of castor oil was given by which time the fever moderated and soon after the fever left the patient. The patient was in a terribly weakened state but was well nourished up with milk, soup and with a little diluted brandy now and then. The fever, however, never lasted more than a day and a-half. The same treatment is applied to children; instead of a whole pill, half a pill was given in a teaspoonful of brandy. I would recommend that no household should be without these pills, which should at once be taken when any feeling of chilliness or feverishness is felt; or a pill taken daily an hour after breakfast serves as a preventive against fever and any sudden chill.

A. C. P.

March 8.

DEATH REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A report has come forth that Mr. Goverdhandas Tejpal attended the recent meeting of the Bhatias and expressed certain views in regard to the proposed new system of death registration. I am asked to state that Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal never attended the meeting, nor had he anything to do with its proceedings.—Yours, &c.

P. JAMNADAS.

ARABI PASHA DISOWNS HIS SON.

The following advertisement appears in the *Times of Ceylon*:—

I hereby give notice to the general, that my eldest son, named Mohamed, who is now of 36 (thirty-six) years or age, having proved undutiful to me; I have henceforth ceased to regard him as my son, and have no intercourse or dealing whatever with him, and I, therefore, inform the public that I am in no way responsible for any of his acts or dealings.

A. ARABI PASHA,
the Egyptian.

No. 8, Halloluwa Road, Kandy, March 3rd, 1898.

Our contemporary says in an editorial note:—"Young Mahomed is almost as well known in Ceylon as is his father, and we understood [illegible] was being trained so as eventually to enter the Egyptian Army."

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps [illegible] during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the [illegible] soothing and healing [illegible] in the world.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

(BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D.)

AN interesting and exhaustive paper on the plague was read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, in the East Conference Room, Imperial Institute, on Thursday February 17:—

(concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC.

The question of protection against invasion is necessarily of the greatest practical importance. Monsieur Haffkine's prophylactic treatment by inoculation with a fluid serum, containing plague germs destroyed by heat and certain products resulting from the process of preparation, has been much in favour. Up to October last, 8,142 persons in Bombay and 6,601 elsewhere had voluntarily undergone this treatment. Of the 8,142 persons in Bombay, only 18 were attacked by the plague, and of these 18, only 2, who were already unwell at the time of inoculation, died. Of these persons, 5,535 belonged to the middle classes, and 2,119 to the poorest class whose condition rendered them susceptible to attack. The immunity afforded was, therefore, remarkable. In the town of Mora, 419 persons, living in the midst of a badly-affected population, were inoculated. Of these, 4 were attacked, but rapidly recovered. In lower Damaun, there were 6,033 persons who were not inoculated, of whom 1,482 or 24·5 per cent. died of plague. Of 2,197 who were inoculated only 36 or 1·8 per cent. died. Very favourable results were also noted at Lanaoli and Kirkee. Monsieur Haffkine has recorded, as the result of certain experiments in the House of Correction in Bombay, that an injection of the ordinary dose of the prophylactic was sufficient to effect protection, no repetition of the dose being necessary during an existing epidemic, but that the prophylactic is powerless to arrest symptoms of plague already started or developed within a few hours. It might probably however, influence the disease in the incubation period in individuals affected three or four days previously. The time required for producing immunity is shorter than in any known protective treatment against other diseases being less than one day; whereas in anti-cholera inoculation it is four days, in vaccination against small-pox seven days, in inoculation against anthrax twelve days, and against rabies fifteen days. In order to insure more lasting immunity, it is advisable, Monsieur Haffkine says, to apply repeated inoculations with doses larger than the ordinary dose. The reason, as explained by Dr. Herbert, why repeated doses have a cumulative effect is that the anti-plague inoculation is not, like vaccination, the introduction into the system of a living organism which multiplies locally for some days in order to produce symptoms, or, if the person be resistant, "does not take," but is a "certain does of chemical substances already elaborated in the culture vessel." And it would be "as unreasonable," he observes, "to expect a second dose of these substances to produce no symptoms as to expect a person to be proof against alcoholic intoxication after once drinking a glass of whiskey." The evidence that has now been collected shows that the person inoculated is apparently "rendered so resistant to the plague organism that, when it is introduced into his system it will fail to multiply or fail 'to take.'" (a.)

TREATMENT OF PLAGUE CASES.

As regards the medical treatment of plague cases it is not necessary that I should describe the various methods adopted. I ought, however, to state the opinion of so competent an authority as Dr. Arnott that no remedy has been discovered which can be relied on. Dr. Childe says that many methods have been tried in Bombay, "but none with certain success." Some of the results of treatment with Monsieur Yersin's serum at the Parel Hospital, and with Professor Lustig's serum at the Arthur Road Hospital, are given in Dr. Weir's report already referred to, and in Dr. Choksy's report on plague cases treated at the latter hospital, where a serum prepared by Professor Haffkine was also tried. Speaking from a very full experience, Dr. Choksy says that all that the means at our command can do is simply to tide the patients over the most critical period and to assist nature in recovering her original sway over the system. "In fact, the patients that left the hospital alive might more fitly be described as recovered" than "cured."

For the past three centuries the question whether the plague is contagious or not has formed the subject of controversy. Dr. Hirsch regards the discussion as closed. There may be a difference of opinion, he says, as to the ways and conditions of communication but not as to the fact itself. During the recent epidemic in Bombay opinions were mainly divided on the question whether the plague is highly infectious or only slightly infectious.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed has expressed the opinion that the bacillus existed in Bombay in a passive form until it found conditions fit for its development. (b) It has been variously held that the bacillus was introduced with mouldy grain sent from Central India to Bombay for sale at a time when the famine had raised prices; or else by traders from Hongkong, or else by wandering medicants from Garhwal; but nothing is really known as to the time and manner of importation. During the last few days, I have heard of two cases which were treated by Dr. Kay, in the Byculla infirmary of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, so early as in February or March, 1896. They were not recognised at the time as Plague; but in the light of later experience, Dr. Kay has no doubt whatever that they were cases of bubonic plague. Both the patients recovered, but other cases occurred among the Company's servants in June and July, 1896 which were fatal. Whether the germs of plague had been long lying dormant in the soil, or were actually introduced in March or February, 1896, or earlier, there can be no doubt that the dissase was present, though not as an epidemic, for several months before its real character was known or even suspected. When, however, the epidemic was once established in Bombay, and large numbers of the inhabitants fled to distant towns and villages, they undoubtedly took the plague with them. Through the kindness of Surgeon-General Pinkerton, I am able to place on the screen a map prepared by Dr. Grayfoot, which illustrates the spread of the disease in the Bombay Presidency up to the 1st November 1897.

Several cases are well known in Bombay in which medical officers and nurses who have attended plague patients have themselves been attacked by plague. Cases have also occurred where the people of certain districts have apparently prevented the intrusion of plague from infected areas by simply keeping out all strangers. This was notably the case in the Pardi taluka.

Dr. Henderson again notes that at every place in Sind where the plague has become epidemic it has been preceded by imported cases.

On the other hand some authorities have expressed a guarded opinion. Dr. Street thinks that patients under proper conditions are almost harmless, but that a sick person in a dark, unventilated house disseminates the disease in some way to the inmates. According to Professor Childe, attendance on a patient do not easily catch the disease, but they should be careful to wash after being with him. Early in 1897 the opinion was formally recorded by Dr. Cleghorn Director-General of the Indian Medical Department, the late Dr. Henry Cook, Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government, Dr. Arnott, and other prominent members of the medical profession, that the disease was, "under certain conditions, only slightly contagious or infectious," and that "its incidence was greatly due to local conditions." Dr. Cleghorn describes the insanitary state of some of the Bombay "chawls" or tenements, containing from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants each, and thought that, if the plague had been highly contagious, the plague mortality would have been much greater. A visit to Karachi confirmed the conclusions he had arrived at in Bombay.

Mr. Hankin also describes an incident which may perhaps be contrasted with that already noticed in reference to the Pardi villages. The people of Worli, a fishing village a few miles to the north of the more thickly inhabited parts of Bombay, refused to allow any strangers to enter it. Here, then, was "a chance," Mr. Hankin says, "for a sanitary cordon to be successful, if anywhere. The plague, however, broke out suddenly in the village with appalling virulence." Most of the villagers then encamped in the fields, taking with them their bedding and household utensils. They came back every day to fetch supplies of grain from their houses; but, after camping out, they remained free from the disease. If the plague germs were either air-borne or earth-borne, or carried by rats or other ground animals, it can be understood why the cordon was not effectual. The Government of India held that the Worli incident supported the view that the plague is best combated by the evacuation of infected localities. It will be remembered that De Foe describes an exactly opposite procedure. In the great plague of London, houses were shut up when the plague appeared in them, and the inmates were not allowed to leave them, and the results were terribly fatal.

It is also a curious fact, noted by Sir William Robinson, that, notwithstanding the frequent communication between Hongkong and Macao, and the immigration into Macao of thousands from Hongkong, in May, 1894, when the plague was raging in Hongkong, not a single case of plague occurred at Macao. (c)

Again, in March, 1897, some cases occurred in the health camps at Karachi among persons who had been living there for more than ten days; that is, longer than the ordinary period of incubation. There was no apparent communication of the disease by infected persons in these cases.

And, again, a Hindu family lost three of its members from plague in Bombay and the six survivors went to Katiana, in the Junagadh State. Four of them died there in a few days, and the two who then survived left the house they were in, but returned after several weeks. There was nothing to suggest infection during their absence. On their return, however, they both fell ill and one died. The inference was that the house had become infected by the four persons who had died in it and that the poison clung to the house.

Dr. J. F. Payne suggests the following considerations, which seem relevant to the question at issue. There are some places where the plague is endemic, or "at home." In others it is imported. Where it is endemic, the poison is either kept in ex[illegible] existence as a pure contagious disease, like small-pox,—by transmission from one plague case to another,—or else it may subsist outside the human body in soil, or water, or otherwise, as a miasmatic disease, like ague. Further researches may show whether the plague is both contagious and miasmatic. In Northern India, the disease seems to depend on a poison in the soil, as it returns in after years to the same spot, appearing in many villages simultaneously, and causing the death of ground animals. This is also observed in China. The plague may, therefore, be like anthrax, or steppe murrain, both miasmatic and contagious, and may be carried by contagion to a distant place, and then be established in the soil for a longer or shorter period, according as condition may be favourable. The adoption of this hypothesis would "remove many difficulties attending the explanation of plague epidemics."

Professor Childe is able, from recent observations, to express the belief that both parties are right,—according to the type of plague under consideration. "In many cases," he says, "the ordinary bubonic from of plague is not particularly infectious, and every one has seen that attendants on such cases, both in hospitals and private houses, do not readily take the disease;" nor, if care be used in the sick room, is the patient likely to convey the disease. With the pneumonic form of plague, "the conditions are quite different; for here the patient is freely coughing up and scattering around him what is practically a virulent pure culture of the plague bacillus." This form is highly infectious. Many of these cases, moreover, were not, at first, recognised as plague at all, so that the usual disinfection was not carried out. Pneumonic cases have thus had a large share in spreading the disease. Dr. Childe thinks it probable that the "Black Death" was really a severe type of the plague pneumonia. According to the Chroniclers, both medical and non-medical, the spitting of blood was one of the commonest phenomena in the course of that disease. (d) The bubonic and pneumonic forms of the disease were both recognised by the natives of Guzerat in 1820 (e) and Dr. Hirsch has no doubt as to the identity of the fatal Pali plague of 1836 (of which, according to Forbes, (f) expectoration of blood was a symptom) with the "Black Death" of the 14th century.

Dr. Henderson thinks that, in cases of importation of plague by infected persons, the germ requires a period of "local incubation" before attaining its full virulence, and that the imported infection is not probably strong enough to infect men, but infects rats and through them the people of the country. The period of local incubation, he considers to be the time between the importation of a case and the infection of the rats. Human agency, according to this view, would be the means of importation, and rats the disseminating agent. The Plague commissioners, Drs. Reade and Lowson, also believed that rats convey the disease from place to place.

Dr. Weir has pointed out, however, that the death of rats is not the first phenomenon. It is preceded by a migration of rats, urged possibly by the instinct of safety, and Mr. Logan, the late collector of Thana in his report on the measures taken in that district, has described the "Rat's Progress" from south to north, through successive quarters of the town of Bandora and to villages beyond the limits of the town, which were not infected till the rats brought the plague. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in his able report on the epidemic of 1896-97, observes that the presence of rats probably nullifies to an enormous extent the advantages to be derived from ordinary remedies, and points out that the plague in Bombay followed the migration of the rats, the course of which was generally from east to west and then northwards, up the sides and centre of the island.

Dr. Herbert thinks that an infected person probably transmits the plague to others indirectly by means of articles soiled by sputa and otherwise. In cases of primary plague pneumonia, however, the infection would reach the lungs through the air. Dr. Hughes, late Principal Medical Officer, Bombay District, says that all the secretions of plague patient, including the sweat, if not disinfected, are capable of infecting others either, directly or indirectly, through bedding, clothes or soil. In his opinion, the infecting clings to the ground, and persons sleeping on cots have a better chance of escape than those sleeping on the ground. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, says that cases of infection by means of the air, by direct contact, and through the soil have all come under his observation.

The fact was known to the physicians of the 16th century that even healthy persons may be the means of conveying the disease in their clothes or the pores of the skin, though they themselves may be unsusceptible or slow to succumb. (g)

A plague corpse may also be a focus of infection, especially if the deceased died out of hospital. (h)

With reference to the question wheter a microbe can exist in an infectious condition for any time outside the body of a patient, it appears that a German investigator, working in Japan, has found that it can remain alive in linen for more than a month.

(a) Bombay Med. and Phys. Soc. Journ., vol. 1, pt. 2.
(b) "Bombay Med. and Phys. Soc. Journ., vol. I pt. 3."
(c) Blue-book, "Hongkong." C. 7534; 1894.
(d) Hirsch, p. 510.
(e) Gilder; quoted by Hirsch.
(f) "Bombay Transactions," vol. II, pt. 15.
(g) Hirsch, p. 510.
(h) Reade and Lowson.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for Judgment.

10-97—Pestonjee R and K—Rustonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

28-97—Jamsetjee C Cama—Tookaram Pandoo Turve vs Drapadabai widow—Crawford B and Co.
42-97—Maganlal and R—Jamsetjee Acharwalla vs Dossibai—Jehangir and S—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

363-84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaysure Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R.
1-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and others—Matubhai and J.
246-95—Payne G and S—Harishanker Damoder vs Tejee Kaya—Shamrao P.
138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ghanchi Dawood Mahomed—Wadia and G.
647-96—Hiralal M and M—Tribhuwandas Vanarsey vs Valliji Karimjee and others—Maganlal and R, and R S Brown and Co.
596-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tullackchand Bhanaji and others vs Nathmal Deepchand and others—Matubhai and J.
662-96—Hiralal M and M—Mehtabrai Barsidilal vs Isherdas Beharilal and others—Wadia and G, and Tyabjee D and Co.
251-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memanlal Sadagurmul and others vs Mehtabrai Barsidilall and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G.
668-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Hussonbhai Mooljee and another—Dikshit and D.
206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co.
50—25768-96—R S Brown and Co—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
451—25769-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
243—13852-95—Thakurdas D and C—Javervahoo vs Vithaldas Govind—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

667-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.
668-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.
669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

416-97—Hiralal M and M—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Chinoy vs Burjorjee Rustomjee Padsha and another.
7-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Lukhmidas Morarjee vs Hajee Essa Hajee Issac—Muljee and R.
20-98—Jehangir and S—Vincent Paul Lobo vs Augustin P Dantas—Manshuklal D and J.
22-98—Ardesir H and D—Sorabjee Wookerjee Umrigar and another vs Sorabjee Pestonjee Masanee—R S Brown and Co.
47-98—Mirza H Khan—Noor Jehan Begam vs Dominico Borri.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-97—In person—Fatmabai vs Abdool Hoosein Karimbhai and another.

To speak to the minutes of Consent Order.

453-97—Bicknell M and M—Balmochand Soorajbhai and others vs Toolsiram Bhoolchand—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

594-97—Dikshit and D—Janobhoy Kuramchand vs Tyaball Jafferji—Framjee and D—Part heard.
295-97—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Sumar vs Meherally Karamsey and another—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

316-97—Captain and V—For pauper—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Vishram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M—Part heard.
555-96—R S Brown and Co—Thakar Dharsey Hemraj vs Hakim Mahomed Ismail—Maganlal and R.
272-97—M N Sacklatwalla for pauper—Gangaram Gocul vs Hurman Ganesh and others—M A Vakil.
61-97—Captain and V—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchander Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and S and In person.
368-97—In person—Ramshanker Atmaram vs Shewshanker Ramshanker.
265-&318-97—M N Sacklatwalla—Tribhowandas Vanarsey and others vs Merwan Khudadad Irani Magonall and R.
253-97—Edgelow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Vira and another—Thakurdas D and C.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

LENTAL SERVICE.—THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

7 p.m.—Litany and Address by Rev. Father Bullen, S. S. P.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CYCLING OUTFITS,—Suits, Caps, Stockings, Shirts, Mufflers, Knickers, and Garters ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons to play round and long tunes, with 3 long and 3 round tunes, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR EARLY SALE.—Owner going Home. A JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, Rs. 160; A SWISS COTTAGE TENT, Rs. 140; and a MOTTLED GREY ARAB, Rs. 275, with Saddle and Bridle. Apply Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BABULA TANK ROAD ICE FACTORY, either whole or any part of Machinery thereof. Apply MASANI and Co., No. 43, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK, to assist a Solicitor, in good practice in Madras, with prospect of Partnership. Apply stating salary required to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH MASTIFF, young and of good habits. Apply with particulars, to "THE SECRETARY," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

TO LET, Immediately, for the Season, at Mahableshwar, large commodious BUNGALOW (Sajan Villa) Commanding best view, newly furnished. Apply to MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Sunny Side, Matheran.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15-day going Clocks, with glass domes, Rs. 150, Rs. 180, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4. and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW YEAR'S
PRESENT.
All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 6 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

A DROP of 3-16 per cent. made the price of Consols in London yesterday 111 9-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent. to 104 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·30 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115, but Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., declined 1-16 per cent., to £63 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted as 3 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 25 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, at 54 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London lower to the same extent, at 4·84 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat on Friday last was 2,920,000 quarters, compared with 2,730,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 36 3-8s. per 416lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier; and for Linseed, 34 3-4s. per 424lbs., March-April shipment, to Avre, business done via the Canal, market easier.

Spot Mid-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 3 13-32d. pe lb., while East Indians were unchanged for all descriptions, and American arrivals in all positions. The market closed quiet, and Surats dull. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 5,200 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

There was no change in New York in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands, which continued at 6 1-4 cents per lb; June Futures were 2 points higher, at 6·12 cents, and September 4 points, at 6·15 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those during the same period in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	25,000	15,000	15,000
Three days' do.	72,000	43,000	33,000
Since 1st Sept	7,494,000	6,020,000	4,546,000

Cotton is a quiet market, with prices generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,183	bales.
Wheat	8,798	cwts.
Linseed	4,963	"
Rapeseed	3,106	"
Gingellyseed	7,478	"
Castorseed	2,783	"
Rice	5,105	"

FREIGHTS are firm. Business is reported at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per ton for ready delivery, and at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton for April-May.

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued firm at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Very little business was reported either way, and the market closed firm as follows, pending the sale of Council Bills in London:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, with 95 3-4 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per cent., and 96 3-8 for Account; 3 per cents declined to 88.

SHARES have been neglected to-day. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, will sail to day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. s. s. Nadir, 2,041 tons Captain J. E. Sandilands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast port' with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Sirdhana, 2,074 tons Captain T. A. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (25th February) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain R Pickford arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th February) via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr Currie, Mr Gaveday, and Mr Faver as passenger.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons, Captain W Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (29th January) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, (11th February) via Coast ports, brought a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Black and child and six deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Salazie, 2,088 tons, Captain Paul, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A J Merten, Mr. Elvitzen, Mrs L Gasseier, Miss C Mathien, Mr and Mrs Bianesube, Mr and Mrs Candelon, Mr Paul Juge Mr Sibres, Mr Launay, Mr T M Keebine, Mr Hartay, Mr Talbot, Miss Talbot, and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Othello	3317	Rogers	N F		F M & Co
C	Drachenfels	1574	Kinnewig	Karachi	12-3	G & Co
H & J	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	15-3	F Heyer
K	City of Venice	2229	Snow	Karachi	1-3	F F & Co
L	Ponani	552	Ahmed			S & Co
N	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	10-3	W&A G&Co
P	Zampa	1526	Chisholm	Hamburg		Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	N. F.	11-3	S & Co
Sabarmati	534	Fakeera	C Gulf	10-3	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	Marseilles	12-3	P & O Co
3	Aphrodite	2568	Moagan	Dunkirk		W& A G & Co
4	Veronia	1950	Tocque	China	15-3	P & O S N Co
5	Ganges	2111	Creery	China	11-3	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1912	Daniel	China		P & O Co
7	Carthage	2893	London	Aden	19-3	P& O S N Co
8	Blue Cross	1994	Storm	Liverpool		Bombay Co
9	Vindobona	2689	Androvich	Trieste		A L S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
12	Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co
13	Iran	4066	Hughes	Marseilles	11-3	E B & Co
15	Brindisi	3266	Watkins			P & O S N Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	25-3	D A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kapurthala	721	Rothwell	N F	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Eclipse	3680 tons gross	Royal Navy

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Purulia s	Pickford	Calcutta, Feb 12
	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Glasgow, Jan 29
	Sirdhana s	Collins	Moulmein, Feb 25
	Okhla s	Phillips	Calcutta, &c

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Nuddea s	Hart	False Point
	Nadir s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yester day:—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi.
" Salazie, Paul, for China, &c.

The steamer Purulia, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
5	Chyebassa s	Metcalfe	Bombay, Feb 3
	Inchmarce s	Simson	Hamburg, Jan 16
	City of Sparta s	Black	Glasgow, Jan 26

DEPARTURES.

March 5—Steamers Mecca, Indravelli, Kirkfield and India.
March 6—Steamers Suisang and Knight Templar, and ship Kentmere.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 8.

10 p.m.	76·4

WEDNESDAY.—MARCH 9.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALD—March 4, at Tukvar, Darjeeling, the wife of Claud Bald, of a daughter.

MILLAR—March 4, at Madura, the wife of A P Millar, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOKE—March 6, at Madras, Alfred William Cooke, late First Assistant, Military Secretariat, aged 52 years.

LATHAM—March 5, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, J McDiarmid Latham, son of Dr Latham, of Cambridge, England, aged 31 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

SERIOUS riots have once again broken out in Bombay. For some weeks past there has been much uneasiness and alarm amongst large sections of the Native community in Bombay, caused not so much by the continued prevalence of the plague as by the growing stringency of the measures taken to combat it. It is deplorable that at the very moment when his Excellency the Governor was in conference with representative men of the Native communities with a view to the modification of certain measures which have been the subject of complaint, an outbreak amongst the Mohamedan weavers resulted in continuous rioting and the loss of several lives. Four Europeans, three of them soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment, and the fourth, a European Plague inspector, were killed and some six or seven rioters were shot by the armed mounted police. As in August 1893, the rioting spread in an hour over large part of the Native Town, the Mahomedan quarters being principally disturbed. The riotous mob, which numbered two thousand, began the affray by a fierce attack on Mr. Dastur, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who was seriously wounded, and the police, but it dispersed or disappeared immediately the effect of the first volley was seen in the fall of six or eight men. But they and others gathering in groups in distant localities set upon every strange policeman and European they came across, brutally assaulted them, and stabbed them with knives. Several gentlemen in no wise connected with the plague operations or with the Government were the victims of these distardly assaults. The Grant Road hospital was attacked and part of it set on fire; the firemen who proceeded to the spot to arrest the flames were pelted with stones. The shrieks of the terrified plague patients added to the horror of this dreadful scene, and it was at the hospital that the European Inspector Dawes met his death. The police who were defending the hospital succeeded in making a number of prisoners, who were from the necessity of the case forced into one of the huts and there handcuffed. The police taken unawares by the suddenness and fury of the outbreak had to procure arms by requisitioning them at Treacher's and other stores without the formality of purchase. In this way sufficient arms and ammunition were obtained to enable small bodies of police to rescue and protect individual Europeans and the European nurses in the endangered hospitals. The military soon arrived, being carried to the centre of disturbances by the tramway from Colaba. Four guns with case shot were sent into the Native Town, and the Governor's Body-guard was at once sent to patrol the streets. The Bombay Light Horse, which was at Santa Cruz, came back to the city by order of Major Cuffe. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under Major Brown, also assisted in restoring order. Certain elements of the Hindu population, excited by the celebration of the Holi holiday on the previous days, contributed to the elements of disturbance, but the Mahomedans of the weaver caste and Sidis and the like were the most active in the rioting and the work of destruction. In several districts the sheds containing stores for disinfection, ambulances, and appliances for cleaning and whitewashing were torn down or set on fire, and everything in them reduced to ashes. Many of the hospitals were left without nurses, who were escorted with difficulty to places of safety. As a consequence many patients were without the help and attendance on which their only chance of recovery rested. The outbreak so long anticipated came about so unexpectedly and spread so rapidly into distant localities that the leaders of the Mahomedan community could not exert any tranquilising influence. The Mahomedans and Hindus of the better class were conspicuous by their absence wherever the mutinous crowds passed. The Parsees did not share the ill-will of which Europeans who, as we have said, had no part or lot in the alleged misdeeds of the Plague Committee. The expression of popular wrath was directed against those who were supposed to approve unpopular and not conspicuously successful measures for the repression of plague. It was a grave fault in view of manifest symptoms of a growing spirit of dissatisfaction and resistance to leave weak and defenceless groups of searchers to carry on their bitterly resented visitations without adequate and visible material support sufficient to preclude any possibility of riot or insurrection. When such measures were taken last year under the Gatacre regime eighteen hundred military filled the adjacent streets and maintained order. Moreover, Commissioned Officers of long experience and tried discretion were in charge of the operations. It is useless to deny that the Plague Committee, as at present constituted, is in many respects deficient alike in touch and grasp.

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THE peremptory demand of Russia, that China should cede forthwith her sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talienwan, "on the same conditions that Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany," shows that the northern Power has suddenly changed her attitude towards the Court of Pekin. She no longer poses as the friend and protector of helpless China, intervening disinterestedly to keep devouring wolves, Japanese and others, at bay. The Russian bear, according to *Punch*, "scented a big dinner," when the Mikado set fire to the Chinese house to roast a sucking pig, and he is seizing it without any regard to appearances. It becomes only too apparent that the endeavour of China to hedge in the matter of the recent loan—refusing it when offered at a very moderate rate of interest by the British Government, subject to conditions, but accepting it at a much higher rate from a British Bank, with German associates under circumstances not fully explained—has irritated Russia and produced a diplomatic rupture of a most embarrassing kind, fraught with incalculable issues. It is necessary to bear in mind that the conclusion of the negotiations for the loan of sixteen millions was synchronous with the announcement that China had agreed to admit foreign, *i.e.*, European and Native, steamships to all inland waters within four months and to open a treaty port in the province of Hunan in two years. More important, and perhaps in a political sense more ominous, was the statement that China had assured Great Britain that she would not alienate a portion of the Yangtse Valley to any Foreign Power. As if to accentuate these announcements, the Foreign Office in a memorandum attributed these concessions to representations made by the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald. A ministerial reference to the subject attributed the acceptance of the sixteen million loan from the Hong Kong Bank to the friendliness of China and the capacity of Sir Claude MacDonald. It is added that the Tsungli Yamen had represented that the pressing of the question of Talienwan just at present was inconvenient as it aroused the susceptibilities of other Powers, and that it would be better to defer it until the completion of the railway which would connect Talienwan with the markets of the interior. Obviously, these were of the things that would have been better left unsaid. They needlessly called attention to what was assumed and, indeed, asserted to be a decided and unequivocal set-back to the policy of Russia in northern China, and warned her that the question of Talienwan was only deferred and would come up again at some not distant day.

There is no evidence that China desired that matters should be put in this light before her other friends. Two days after the announcement of these concessions, due to the skilful diplomacy of the British representative, the Tsungli Yamen informed the Japanese Government that the presence of Russian men-of-war at Port Arthur was necessary in the interests of China and Russia. Then Japan began to press for the early payment of the second instalment of the indemnity. Whether with a view to appease these exacting creditors or in reliance on British support in return for the concessions trumpeted forth in London with such inopportune ostentation, the Chinese Government then changed their attitude in respect to the occupation of Port Arthur, and urged Russia to withdraw her war vessels. We observed yesterday that it was strange such a request should be made apparently to propitiate a Power already preparing for war, the main object of which would be the retention of Wei-hai-Wai—a matter of serious import strategically and politically to the Government at Pekin. Russia dissembling her anger gave an answer that seemed intended to maintain the *status quo*, with the minimum of offence to China or to third parties. As the presence of her fleet was beneficial to China and favourable to peace, the question of evacuation should be deferred. If this answer were really made, it was soon cancelled by the Emperor's demand that the Port in question and Talienwan must be ceded on lease, on conditions conveying to Russia for the time being full sovereign rights over both. Mr. Curzon, when asked in the House of Commons whether such a demand had been made, stated that he had telegraphed to Pekin for information on the subject. If the reply confirms the statements that have been made in the London press the public and the world at large will eagerly await some indication as to the course which the British Government will take in view of an ultimatum addressed to China to hand over to Russia the port of Talienwan. Mr. Curzon recently informed the House of Commons that M. Hanotaux had stated that France had not the slightest intention of imitating Germany and demanding territorial concessions from China. But M. Hanotaux had also taken occasion to intimate that if other Powers proceeded to partition the Celestial Empire France would not be taken unawares, and would know how to protect her interests. There is, therefore, no absolute certainty that France may not find the occupation of the Island Hainan necessary to her security in Tonking. Will Great Britain follow suit and claim a share in the Great Divide that seems imminent? Or will she cry "Hands off!" and taking her stand on treaty rights insist that no territorial changes shall be made in the Far East to her detriment? Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's famous speech seemed to point to this latter policy as one to be made good even at the cost of war. But many things have happened since that speech was spoken. It was afterwards interpreted in a different sense and explained away. The only course is to avoid prophecy and take stock of events as they follow in succession from day to day.

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THE duel between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry arose out of an extraordinary scene between the two officers during the Zola trial. Colonel Picquart, head of the Intelligence Department, had reported to the authorities of the War Office that Major Esterhazy had manifested a strange curiosity in respect to military secrets which he could not require for any legitimate purpose, that he was in embarrassed circumstances, and that his private character was far from good. He was instructed to continue his inquiries respecting Esterhazy and to let the Dreyfus affair drop. Convinced, rightly or wrongly, that Esterhazy had really given the information to a foreign Power for the betrayal of which Dreyfus was condemned, he did not literally obey the latter part of his instructions. Becoming himself an object of lying charges he went to a lawyer, Mr. Leblois, to prepare his defence. Colonel Henry deposed that he was present at an interview between Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois in which the former showed the latter a certain document; "Ce Canaille de D. en demand trop pour ses informations."—the same that is said to have been shown secretly to Dreyfus' judges and to have decided his conviction. Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois positively swore that the former had never shown, and that the latter had never seen, the document in question. Colonel Henry, standing face to face with him before the court, maintained that he had seen and read the document as it lay on the table before M. Leblois. Colonel Picquart asked Colonel Henry what part of the room he was in when he saw the document. The reply was that he was at the other end of the room, but he saw the document plainly. Colonel Picquart asked that the document should be brought into court, remarking that it was a blurred and indis[illegible]graph. Colonel Henry cried o[illegible] "This is not a matter for explanatio[illegible] Colonel Picquart has lied!" Colonel Picquart rose as i stung, but by a great effort regaining hi self-control looked Colonel Henry straight in the face, and said in an undertone "We will see about that elsewhere!" Th presiding Judge, who had taken no notic of the insult to the witness, then interpos with the observation: "No! You two not agree, that is all!" An appeal to a could alone settle the point of honour, an must be satisfaction to everyone but Col Henry that the outrageous words were expi in his blood. The head of the Intellige Department may have been indiscreet in allo ing his personal belief to influence his acti in a matter in which public and private perso have been aroused to an extraordinary pitc But it is impossible to doubt the honesty and the sincerity of his conviction that the wrong man was condemned and a scoundrel has escaped scot-free. For a Technical indiscretion he is under arrest, and, there is only too much reason to apprehend, his military career will be abruptly terminated.

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THE attempts that have been made to explain away the information given in these columns on Tuesday, concerning the financial relations between the Municipality and the Plague Committee, do not alter the fact that when asked for a grant of three lakhs of rupees, the Corporation felt that it was not in a position to vote more than one lakh; and further that this money was exhausted in a few days, and was not supplemented by a further grant although the Corporation met for two days in succession, during which time the Municipal executive was well aware of the exhausted state of the plague treasury. The want of a quorum at the fag-end of the last of these meetings, and the consequent inability of the meeting to vote the funds, could have been obviated by convening a meeting of urgency three days later, instead of waiting till to-day. It could, had there been the desire, have been avoided by bringing forward the question of voting supplies as an urgent business at the ordinary meeting held a week ago to-day. But this was not done, and as stated in our issue of Tuesday, Sir James Campbell had to arrange for an over-draft of half-a-lakh of rupees in order to tide over the time until money is voted to-day. There is no denying that the heavy uncontrolled expenditure of the Plague Committee has had the effect of reducing the Municipal balances to a very serious extent. But this of course is a very different thing from saying that the Municipality is in a state bordering on bankruptcy or anything like it. All that it means is that the heavy drain on the revenue of the Corporation is telling upon its balances to such an extent that works which would otherwise be undertaken are postponed. The Corporation is thoroughly solvent, but there is no doubt that the expenditure on plague operations is having a crippling effect. The matter is to be discussed at to-day's meeting of the Corporation, and it is understood that a motion will be brought forward asking Government to place the plague operations in the hands of a new Committee, headed by the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, responsible, as is the present Committee, not to the Corporation, but to Government.

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THE death of Sir George Russell, M.P., for the Wokingham division of Berkshire, creates a vacancy in the Conservative ranks. The seat has been regarded as a safe seat for Lord Salisbury's supporters for many years, and at the last General Election Sir George was elected unopposed. His connection with Wokingham district was of a long standing. For a quarter of a century he was Recorder of the town and for eighteen years a County Court Judge in the division—a position he resigned before entering Parliament in 1884. Sir George was called to the Bar in 1853 and joined the Oxford Circuit. He married a niece of the late Duke of Richmond and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1883.

* * *

THE receipts of the Indo-European Telegraph Department have fallen off by close on two lakhs of rupees—a fact which is attributed to famine and plague, and to the fact that owing also to the higher rate of exchange, which prevailed during the year, the amount in rupees collected as the equivalent of a franc was less, and consequently the earnings as shown in rupees compare unfavourably with the previous year. As this is the first year since 1889-90 that there has been a falling off in the receipts, so doubtless the explanation offered in the official report is the correct one.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday, an important discussion arose as to the heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee. Professor Muller said that serious allegations were made about the enormous expenditure indulged in by the Plague Committee. Dr. Bahadurjee thought that the matter had well-nigh approached a scandal. The Committee resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for expenditure on the measures for the suppression of the plague; that the Standing Committee feared that if the Plague Committee's expenditure was to continue as at the present rate, the Corporation would be wholly unable to meet its liabilities. The Chairman was asked to apply to the Corporation to consider this resolution as urgent business at the meeting to-day (Thursday).

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. WILKINS, D.S.O., I.M.S., in medical charge 21st Bombay Infantry, has been placed in medical charge of the 25th Bombay Rifles, in addition to his own duties. Surgeon Captain J. H. Rivers, A.M.S., is attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba, for duty temporarily.

THE Queen has accepted the dedication of Mr. W. C. Perry's book treating of the "Women of Homer." It is finely illustrated, and will be published by Mr. Heinemann within the next few days. The work is intended to give those who have not mastered Greek some insight into the wolrd of Homer's epic. The gods and heroes of Homer have been much more frequently portrayed than their female counterparts. Mr. Perry also deals with the poet himself, and the manner in which his lays were preserved and transmitted.

GENERAL BILLOT, in the course of the discussion of the military estimates in the French Chamber, spoke with eloquence and force against the two years service proposed. He recalled the time when he resisted the introduction of the service of three year's on the ground that it would be impossible to make it universal. He told Gambetta and General Campenon, his friends, that the wants of the professions, the difficulty of entering upon higher careers which only superior spirits can attain, and the need of giving consideration to those who support families, would tell fatally against the full application of the service they proposed. And now it happens that, side by side with the three year's service, a service of one year only has arisen for 49 or 50 per cent. of the infantry. If the period were further reduced General Billot told the Chamber that it could not be maintained any more than the existing service. And, if the Germans have adopted a period of two years with the colours, the service is four years for the cavalry and three for the artillery. But such a system could not be applied in France. The genius of the people would not tolerate it, while from the point of view of the solidity of the Army, the existing period of three years, with all the defects attending its application, is the minimum below which the Government cannot go without peril to the country.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

EXTRA CREDIT VOTED AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The House of Representatives at Washington has unanimously passed the Bill appropriating fifty million dollars for national defence.

Mr. Cannon, in introducing the Bill, declared the object was to enable the United States to prepare for contingencies and maintain her honour. The measure, he added, was one of peace, and not war.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The British Naval Estimates amount to £23,778,000 and provide for an increase of 6,340 men, three new battleships, four cruisers, and four sloops.

RUSSIA INSISTS ON AN IMMEDIATE REPLY FROM CHINA.

Russia has demanded the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan for 99 years, and has insisted on China giving a reply by to-day, and not by the 26th instant, as was at first stated.

MR. CURZON TELEGRAPHS FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. Curzon, on being questioned in the House of Commons regarding the Russian demands on China, announced that he had telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Pekin enquiring into the matter.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The *Times*, states that Russia continues hurrying out troops to the Far East from Odessa, and as her own cruisers are not sufficient for the purpose, she has arranged to employ French steamers, the first of which will leave in a fortnight with two thousand men.

MORE CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY.

The *Times* Peking correspondent states that Germany has secured an additional concession to construct a railway connecting Tsinanfu and Schaufu.

THE RIOT IN BOMBAY.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 9.

News of the serious riot in the native town of Bombay has been received here this evening. Two Squadrons of the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of five European officers and 200 men and horses have been requisitioned and leave at midnight for Bombay in two special troop trains.

LATER.

It is not expected the troops will be despatched to-night but they will be held in readiness and trains kept ready.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM H. E. THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from H. E. the Governor of Bombay: "I have just heard of a serious riot which took place this morning in the Bombay City on account of the attempted removal of a plague patient to hospital. Four men were killed and three very seriously injured. Three police officers have been injured, one very seriously. Mr. Dastur, a Parsee, one of the Presidency Magistrates, is also injured. Natives attacked the Europeans chiefly. Riot over For the present military sent for. His Excellency has replied as following. I deeply regret to hear of serious riot with loss of life and injury to police officers and others I trust officers injured and Mr. Dastur are doing" on well and shall be anxious to to learn further particulars.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Jamrud, 8th.—General Lockhart arrived at Ali Musjid from Jamrud to-day. Slight rain is falling.

Mamani, 8th —Road-making is progressing. All is quiet.

Quetta, 8th.—Lieutenant Knox arrived in Tump on the 5th, after blowing up Phulahad Fort.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 9-16
Bar Silver	25 1-8

THE Gujarat Cup Pig-Sticking Meet is postponed till the 8th April. First entries will close 20th March, 2nd, on 1st April.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 5th February, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 81,469, and for goods, etc., Rs. 70,841, making altogether Rs. 1,52,310, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,52,976, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147.

ONE of the most tragically interesting mysteries ever yet recorded in the annals of the drama or of medicine holds the society of Budapest, and, indeed, one may add, the population of all Hungary, spellbound. Briefly described, it is a case of mania which befell a respectable young Hungarian girl during the representation of "Trilby." The mystery lies in the details, which we take from the Hungarian papers. They are as follows:—Risa Farkas is a girl of sixteen, the daughter of a house agent, who has always enjoyed the best of good health. Her parents lately allowed her to visit an establishment in which young ladies are taught dressmaking for their own private use and benefit. On the way to the school Risa made the acquaintance of a young medical student, who accompanied her home twice every day. Once he induced her to pay a visit to the theatre to see "Trilby" played, and the effect upo[illegible] deprive her of her reason. She now fancies herself T[illegible] and walks about the house barefoot, just like the [illegible]ine in the play, entreats her father and mother to pro[illegible] her with flowers, which she kisses and tears in pie[illegible]sks for red shoes, four-leaved shamrocks, and generally [illegible]onducts herself in an extravagant manner. The two p[illegible]ans who first saw her declared that she was hypnot[illegible]d, a third had to give up visiting her because she de[illegible]ared that she could not endure his look, and quaked with fear whenever he appeared. The sight of her littl[illegible] sister Elsa, whom she used to adore, brings on paroxy[illegible]s of frenzy, after which she remains for hours gazing vacantly into space, or talking to herself. Dr. Schaffer, of the Budapest University, states that the girl is suffering from delirium, in consequence, he thinks, of the shock which her nervous system received from Trilby. The girl can occasionally speak reasonably, but only if the person addressing her calls her by name and places a finger on her cheek.

THE PLAGUE RULES AS TO DEATH REGISTRATION.

LORD SANDHURST RECEIVES ANOTHER DEPUTATION.

INTENDED MODIFICATIONS.

YESTERDAY morning, H. E. Lord Sandhurst received a deputation of Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsees, with a view to knowing their mind on the proposed rules as to death registration in order to enable him to solve the difficult problem in an easy and amicable manner. The deputations of the different communities were met separately at the Government House. Sir James Campbell, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Head of the Detective Police, were also present. The Mahomedan deputation consisted of his Highness Aga Akbar Shah; Mir Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Sirdar Cassum Mitha; Sardar Oomer Jamal; Messrs. Haji Ahmed Nurani; Haji Usuf Haji Ismael; Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel; Haji Cassum Joosab; and Aga Jamuldin Shirazi. The Parsees were represented by Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; the Hon'ble Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia, C.I.E.,; and Mr. Naoroji M. Wadia, C.I.E. Among Hindu representatives were noticed. the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra; the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarker; Mr. Damodherdass Tapidass; Mr. Vasanji Khimji; Goverdhandass Gokuldas Tejpal; Govindji Thakersi Mulji; the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, and others.

The statement read by his Excellency to the three separate deputations representing the Mahomedan, Hindu, and Parsee communities was as follows:—

Ten days have passed since I called you together, and in spite of all the care I could take to make myself clear some misapprehension has occurred. You will remember that my object in calling you together was to ask you whether from among your various communities you could furnish thoroughly reliable men who should give certificates of cause of death. The men thus chosen were to be chosen by you and not by Government, yours was to be the responsibility not Government's. My great wish was to work death registration through yourselves, the only point I insisted upon was that the agent whose employment you suggested should be reliable. Since I called you together on the previous occasion we have been very carefully considering this matter. We find out that there are at least about 60 or 70 deaths per diem of which we have no knowledge as to the cause. There are 60 or 70 deaths daily over and above the normal number of deaths plus those accounted for as plague deaths. There is no other epidemic in the city, so these 60 or 70 deaths must in all human probability be due to plague. We cannot afford to have this large number of undetected plague deaths, because each house where a plague death occurs is a possible source of infection. We must find out all the houses where deaths take place, and unless the cause of death is ascertained to be other than plague we must treat the house where the death occurs as a plague infected place. And we have come to the conclusion that the plan which I will directly explain, will show the authorities the house where each deathh occurs. I say at the outset, and pay attention to this. There will not be enforced corpse inspection, there will be no delay in the disposal of the body by burial or cremation. An organisation has been arranged by which as far as possible in (every) street shall be an officer appointed by the Committe, who shall be ready to give a certificate as to the house in which a death has taken place, this certificate shall be taken to the grave-yard and the funeral rights will be proceeded with forthwith. The corpse will not be inspected. On the address of the house being verified that house will be dealt with as if it were a plague spot unless enquiries shows or a certificate from a reliable authority is produced to show the death was due to some other cause in which case the house will, of course, be left alone. The men who could give the certificates are those whose names I asked you to furnish at the last meeting. Now you must see there is minimum of inconvenience to the public in the course proposed, it is proposed in the interest of yourselves. On you will lie the responsibility of obtaining the certificates from a reliable man which in the case of a death occurring from a cause other than plague will exempt the house from interference.

Mr. Abdul Wahed asked his Excellency to promulgate the rules in such a way that there might not be a chance of conflict with the authorities in case the cause of the death given in the certificate was not taken for granted. The deputation withdrew after thanking his Excellency for bringing about the solution of the difficult matter.

A short discussion followed in each instance, and the deputations undertook to submit to his Excellency the Governor the names of trustworthy persons who should give certificates as to cause of death.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

(BY M. A. A.)

The contributor who expressed his reflections on the present discontent in your Tuesday's issue seems to be on the right track inasmuch as he has forcibly brought to the notice of the public circumstances which combine to cause a certain amount of friction between the masses and the staff of the Plague Committee. Money is being spent most lavishly on objects which have not as yet succeeded in bringing about any diminution in the mortality of the city. Last year when the Committee was constituted the plague had reached the declining stage, but still the arrangements under the excellent guidance of General Gatacre seem to have given ample satisfaction to all concerned. People being allowed to travel without any passes, special or ordinary, trade was carried on pretty smoothly and the merchants did not suffer to the extent they are doing this year owing to the systematic imposition of quarantine. Our present system of quarantine appears to be accompanied by hardships and is by no means free from defects of a serious nature. It would have answered the purpose just as well if passengers were examined on their journey at various stations or junctions, and if found to be free from fever and other symptoms of the plague to be allowed to continue their peregrinations. But if their conditions were such as to induce the doctors to believe that they were suffering from the much dreaded fever, then their detention at the quarantine camps would have been justifiable beyond any doubt. In this way the disease would not have spread much more than it has done up to now and trade would certainly not have been hampered to this extent. Nowadays it is almost impossible for the ordinary individual to obtain passes of any kind without difficulty and trouble. The natural result of this state of affairs is to confine people to their homes either in the district or in Bombay, which fact alone tends to bring trade to a standstill, render industry stagnant, and leave the bazars without buyers. No one wishes to make purchases and enter into fresh liabilties in this condition of gloomy uncertainty. Abolish the rigorous system of issue of passes and impetus will be offered to trade in every direction, and the main causes of inconvenience and annoyance will be forthwith removed.

It is a matter of daily experience to see search parties going about everywhere and working most strenuously, but the returns of their labours are strikingly poor. Every day about 100 at least die from the plague undetected and the poison is allowed to spread unchecked. Why not establish a system of mutual responsibility, *i.e.*, in every Mohulla appoint two or three respectable men to keep a sharp and conscientious look-out on the people who reside in their street? They could communicate with the local plague doctors and save the annoyance that is now caused by the unwelcome appearance of Tommy Atkins and the oppressions of the underlings. Search parties often visit houses when the male inmates are out, which renders the visitation more irksome than ever. Feeling is running very high at present, and if nothing substantial is done trade will be paralysed and it will take Bombay many years to regain its former prosperity and commercial supremacy. In my opinion if the system of mutual responsibility were resorted to many more cases of plague would be detected, and possibly the poison will be rooted out in a surprisingly short time. If a case is found in a house the premises should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as it was the wont of Dr. Weir, who seems to have scrupulously observed a policy of non-interference this year. She taking of all the inmates of the affected house to the fragile camps seems to my mind to be an enigmatic course to adopt. Inoculation should be made more popular than it has been hitherto. It will inspire people with a great deal of confidence, and render them less susceptible to the prevailing malady. I trust the considerate and benevolent Government of H. E. Lord Sandhurst will find an opportunity of bestowing some thought at least on the few suggestions that I have made.

NOTICES of a large number of amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill have been given. The debate on Friday is certain to be a protracted one.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN BOMBAY.

RESISTANCE TO PLAGUE MEASURES.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS ON THE POLICE AT VARIOUS PLACES.

THE MOB FIRED ON AND SEVERAL MEN KILLED.

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

EUROPEANS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

TWO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS AND A EUROPEAN MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR KILLED.

PLAGUE HOSPITALS FIRED.

PEACE RESTORED.

THE unrest occasioned by the measures found necessary for the suppression of the plague in this city culminated yesterday in a series of outbreaks of the populace, vividly recalling the worst scenes of the memorable days of August 1893. In many respects the present riot has been more serious than that between the Hindus and Mahomedans four and a-half years ago. The disturbance originated in a chawl, in a bye lane, at Ripon Road, but it was so quickly followed by outbreaks of disorder in other places, that there is some reason to fear that there was some measure of premeditation. It was found necessary to repeatedly fire upon the rioters at various places, and several men were killed. A number of European Police officers and native policemen were more or less severely wounded, and the same fate befel several private European citizens who either to assist the authorities or to gather information regarding the outbreaks, came down to the native town from the Fort. A European Municipal Inspector and two European soldiers lost their lives in the riot.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK.

The first riot originated in this wise. Dr. Dhunjibhoy Ruttonji Gilder, one of the deputy plague medical officers, was engaged on the work of house-to-house visitation, accompanied by a sub-inspector of police and four men. In the course of his round, in consequence of information received, he went to a big chawl at No. 33, Ripon Road, where soon after nine o'clock he discovered on the ground floor a young Julai woman lying prostrate in bed. He was proceeding to examine the patient, who seemed somewhat delirious, when he was forcibly prevented from doing so by the people who gathered round and assumed a threatening attitude. Dr. Gilder thereupon proceeded to the District Central Office, No. 8 a short distance off, to inform Dr. Dadibalkar. A *hakim* was sent with the party, but with no better result. This fact was communicated to the office and in a short time Lieut. Warford, R. N., and Mr. Stewart, I.C.S., plague officer for the District, with Mrs. Murfoy, nurse, appeared on the scene, and together with Dr. Gilder explained to the people that all that was intended was to examine the patient so that if necessary she might be removed to the hospital. Mrs. Murfoy found the case to be one of plague, but when the woman's removal was proposed the people refused to listen to what the officers said, and threatened to assault them if they dared to touch the patient. They began throwing sticks and stones at the party, and both Lieutenant Warford and Mrs. Murfoy were struck. A message was sent round asking for help from the police, and in a short time Superintendents Brewin and Nolan arrived on the scene, and they did their best to pacify the people. Twenty men of the mounted police and ten of the armed police also put in an appearance. Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate was sent for from the Mazagon Police Court, and he arrived quickly on the spot, and tried to persuade the people not to resist the authorities, but his advice was utterly disregarded and the people around treated him with insolence and rudeness. Mr. Dastur said that if they resisted they would get themselves into the clutches of law, but they cried out that they cared not for him or the police. The plague party again sought to remove the patient. But the Julais refused to surrender the woman, and said they would die first. The patients mother said that she would go if they liked but she would never part with her daughter. Mr. Dastur again explained to the people the risks they were incurring in disobeying the authorities. They refused however to listen to his advice; stones were freely thrown and Mr. Dastur was struck by a large stone causing a nasty wound from which he bled profusely. The rest of the mob then became more and more excited and attacked the police

THE MOB FIRED ON.

An order was given to fire. A shower of stones came from one direction; while from the other direction, the mob used various other missilies on the policemen. As a result of the firing four men were killed on the spot and two wounded. Police Superintendent Brewin had a narrow escape. As he was standing by the side of the bodies of rioters who had been shot a wounded Siddee drew a knife from his pocket and attacked Mr. Brewin, who hit his adversary with a stick and knocked him down. The knife was snatched away from his hand.

Meanwhile a telephone message was sent to the Police Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent who then happened to be at the Government House with the deputation that had been invited to see the Governor to place their views before his Excellency as to the issuing of certificates as to the cause of death. Mr. Vincent and Sardar Abdul Ali immediately proceeded to Madanpura, and on arriving on the scene made enquiries as to the cause of the affray. In the meantime reports came in that the rioting had extended all over the district and that policemen and European passers-by were freely pelted and attacked with sticks and knives.

A detachment of police under Mr. Grennan followed the mob and tried to disperse them by firing blank cartridges. Those who resisted were arrested. A number of European police officers, including Inspector Mein, Inspector Hurst, Constable Murray, Mr. O'Sheey, of the mounted police, and a number of native sepoys were seriously injured. Mr. Glazebrook, of Messrs. Lyons and Co., who was in the Bellasis Road, was attacked and stabbed with a knife and lost a good deal of blood from several wounds. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, was hustled and struck. The rioters, who attacked every European who came in their way, and dealt witht them mercilessly.

To add to the difficulties some budmashes set fire to some huts at the Northbrook Garden to distract the attention of the policemen to other quarters. The men sent with a fire-engine to the spot were also pelted, but they were saved by the swift galloping of the horses. Tram-cars were also attacked and the European passengers maltreated.

AN OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE OUTBREAK.

The greater part of the account given above of the earlier incidents of the riot appeared in our Special Edition yesterday, and the facts can now be supplemented by fuller particulars. To begin with we give the version of the origin of the outbreak supplied by an official who was present from the beginning and who gave the following account of the outbreak to our representative:—The scene of the disturbance lay at Madanpura which is inhabited by Julai weavers, who are noted for their fanaticism and treachery. They generally come from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and give trouble to the authorities very frequently. It was this particular sect which gave a deal of hard work to the police during the destructive riots of 1893. It was about nine o'clock when Dr. D. R. Gilder, who was at the head of a search party, discovered a Mahomedan girl, aged 18 years, supposed to be suffering from the plague. The doctor asked for the removal of the girl to the hospital. To this the parents of the girl strenuously objected. The party with Dr. Gilder returned to the District Office and informed Lieutenant Warford and the district medical officer, Dr. Doodhalkar, of the occurrence. The latter went to the chawl, examined the girl, and pronounced it to be a case of plague. The officer persuaded the parents to send the girl to hospital, but they remained obstinate and refused to do so. The Lieutenant then sent for the hakim of the hospital, who went to the chawl and tried his best to prevail upon the parents to remove the girl to the hospital; but they persistently refused. The hakim then sent for a nurse, who responded to the call, examined the patient and gave it as his opinion that it was a plague case. The continued haggling with the doctors attracted the attention of neighbours and the residents in the street who collected round the chawl to see what was going on. The crowd swelled in number in a short time and the search party deemed it advisable to retire to the Julai Hospital. When they were beating a retreat, the crowd came down to the road and hooted and pelted the search party. Thereupon, a telephonic message was sent to Superintendent Nolan asking for help. Mr. Nolan and several European officers at once repaired to the scene of disturbance, and to their astonishment found a crowd of about five thousand Mahomedans collected at the end of the Mahomedan Street which opens on the Ripon Road near a liquor shop. Mr. Nolan, thereupon communicated the matter to the head police office to get further help and advice before he moved further. A telephonic message, was, thereupon sent to the head police office and in a short time ten armed policemen with ten swords came on the scene. The Julais, not at all frightened at the police, declared their intention not to allow them to remove the girl to the hospital. The District Plague officer Mr. Stewart arrived in the meantime and the party once more proceeded to the chawl to prevail upon the parents of the girl to send her to the hospital, but their reasoning did not produce any effect on them. On the other hand the crowd assumed a threatening and defiant attitude. Matters reached a crisis, when the crowd refused to disperse on being told by Mr. Nolan to do so in the name of the law. With the police was one Noraw, chowdhri (head) of the Jamat. On seeing him in the company of the police and aiding their endeavours the people became wild and cried out "You rascal; we will tear you to pieces." Superintendent Brewin came up at this stage, and he too tried in vain to persuade the relations of the girl to remove her to the hospital. As the crowd would not disperse, and would not allow the police to remove the girl, Mr. Dastur, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was sent for and promptly repaired to the scene. He asked the mob to disperse and explained to them the consequences of their defying the law. The mob would not listen to him. Great disorder prevailed among the unmanageable and uncontrollable crowds of fanatics who pelted stones at the authorities and one of the missilles struck Mr. Dastur on the head causing a nasty wound which bled profusely. Mr. Dastur gave an order to the armed policemen to fire, and the atmosphere was immediately filled with smoke. This caused a great commotion in the crowd and the rebels began to flee in all directions. However, they continued to pelt stones at the authorities from a distance, and the police had to follow them to the end of the road before they could disperse them.

THE RIOT IN FULL SWING.

Having given these full particulars of the origin of the outbreak we will now describe in our own words what took place subsequently. After the rioters had been fired on, the enormous crowd in Ripon Road forthwith fled panic-stricken and soon disappeared. But the flame of disorder thus kindled was destined to break out quite as fiercely in other parts of the same neighbourhood. The police officers and others who had been telephoned for from their respective stations found on their way to the scene of the outbreak that from Null Bazaar, all along the Duncan Road and the bye lanes leading therefrom, the populace was, so to speak, up in arms. The roads were thronged with a gesticulating and excited crowd, armed with big sticks, knifes and other weapons and rushing to and fro, shouting "Din! Din!" They did not however confine themselves to this excitement, for while the earlier batches of police officers and others who were hurrying to the scene of the outbreak were unmolested, later comers were not so fortunate. They were in almost all instances savagely set upon and it was only by the assistance of mounted sowars and armed policemen that they escaped with their lives.

One of the earliest steps taken in connection with the riots along the Ripon Road was the suspension of the Tramway traffic. This was ordered by Mr. Ansell, the Traffic Manager, who as luck would have it, was at the Mazagon Police Court in connection with a prosecution for the Tramway company, when the news of the disturbance was brought. Major G. W. Roughton was engaged in the case on behalf of the company, and together with Mr. Ansell promptly repaired to the sceace. The former gentleman rendered valuable assistance to the authorities. The latter at once telephoned to the military authorities at Colaba and at the Marines Lines and Crawford Market Barracks. Ripon Road was completely cleared by the mounted sowars and only Europeans and respectable natives were allowed to enter it. The first sight that met the gaze of new comers was that of the dead and dying men lying on the pavement in pools of blood, caused by the bullets of the constabulary. The scene of the firing was the outside of a small liquor shop at the corner of a Mahomedan street which abuts on the Ripon Road, about a hundred and fifty yards away from the offices of District No. 8 and the Julai Hospital. Another scene which met the eyes of Mr. R. H. Vincent the Commissioner of Police, Sir James Campbell, the Chairman of the Plague Committee, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, and other early arrivals, was that of two of the horses of the mounted police, lying struggling on the road, in front of the hospital. It appears that in the excitement two of the sowars were thrown off their horses, which were consequently injured. Constable Courty was thrown from his horse and so badly assaulted that he had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. There was just then no time for the struggling horses to be attended to as the police officers present had more pressing duties in Duncan Road, Bellasis Road and GrantRoad neither was it feasible to remove the bodies of the dead men or to take the fatally wounded rioters away.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF THE RIOTERS.

After leaving Ripon Road the a large crowd rushed to the hospital and segregation camp at Northbrook Gardens with results that will be presently described. Meanwhile police officers and others stationed at the entrance to Ripon Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co's establishment saw in the distance an infuriated crowd running along Duncan Road in pursuit of Inspector Mynn who while driving his gharry was set upon. The gharry was stopped and he had to flee for his life. A party of mounted sowars galloped up to his rescue which however was only effected by their firing on the mob. The officer arrived breatheless and exhausted, bleeding profusely from a wound on the right side of the neck. inflicted with a large knife. He was taken in Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Establishment and his wounds were dressed by Mr. Carter, the general manager of the firm. The work of that gentleman and his assistants was well cut out, for quite a number of European gentleman and police officers arrived with injuries of a more or less severe character, requiring immediate attention, and meanwhile the police were arming themselves with the supply of weapons of precision to be found in the shops, and taking the whole stock of ammunition. Constable Murray, who was coming from the water police station, along Bellasis Road, was set upon by a crowd of hundreds of men, who assaulted him with sticks and knives. He was deeply gashed on the head and neck and on reaching Treacher and Co. was almost insensible.

WOUNDED CITIZENS.

The next comer was Mr. Glazebrook, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs Lyon and Co., who was driving to the Byculla Club, when he was attacked at Bellasis Road. He had been stabbed in three places on the right leg below the knee and his left arm was frightfully bruised. Another European gentlemen injured by the mob was Mr. Smethem, solicitor, who was suffering from stone cuts on forehead and bridge of the nose. The secretary of the Yacht Club was attacked, but his injury was slight. Mr. Ellis did not come off so well; for his face was covered with blood as a result of numerous blows he had received about the face with sticks and stones. Constable R. G. Hurst was seriously cut about the temple, and but for the assistance of the mounted police, would not have escaped with his life. The attacking party at Two Tanks was fired on by the police and one of the men, Rambhow, was killed. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. T. S. Weir, came together to the scene of the rioting, and stated that their escape from the crowd without injury had been little short of miraculous. The persons treated at Messrs Treacher's included a native police sepoy who was cut about the head. The police officers who received injuries were Constable Walker, who was cut on the nose and face, and Constable E. D. Bourgh; while the other civilians maltreated, included Mr. Hiscocks, of the Clare Road Bakery, who was struck on the hands, and Mr. Greenboam, secretary to Mr. E. D. Sassoon, who was assaulted while in his gharry.

TWO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS AND A EUROPEAN MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR KILLED.

The riot was not unattended with fatalities to Europeans, against whom the rage of the mob was entirely concentrated. At the end of Grant Road, near the J. J. Hospital, one man of the Shropshire Regiment and one of the Royal Artillery were killed—under what circumstances is not quite clear. When found they were lying under large stones, that had been thrown upon them evidently from an upper window, and they had apparently been shot. The European Municipal Inspector who lost his life was Mr. Dawes, who was keeping back the crowd at the Grant Road Hospital, and was loading a pistol which it is believed he accidentally discharged, receiving the contents into his face with fatal results. The attempt to fire the Grant Road hospital was only partially successful, as only one or two huts were destroyed. A party of 64 rioters were here surrounded by the police and taken into custody. They were tied together and kept in a shed at the hospital, pending their removal to prison. As the crowds were very great at Foras Road, it was deemed desirable to remove the nurse in charge of the Police plague hospital there, and she was taken away late in the afternoon. Sir James Campbell, Mr. Saunders-Slater, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrates, were the early arrivals at the riots. Mr. Hamilton was the first comer. On reaching Ripon Road he heard that his colleague, Mr. Dastur, had been set upon, and that the rioters had been dispersed. Mr. Hamilton then with a posse of police proceeded to visit streets in and around which the riots were taking place. At various points the mob was dispersed by the police Among other places Mr. Hamilton went to the Arthur Road Hospital and made arrangemenss for the safety of the inmates and the missing staff. Learning that a European police officer had been badly handled at Suleman Chowkey, Mr. Hamilton also went there to render such assistance as the police might require. Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, and other members of the Plague Committee were at the scene of the outbreak. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner, disposed of the forces at their command to the best of their ability but as only a few of the police are armed, they were not able to deal effectually with the rioters, for as soon as a crowd was dispersed in one place, another crowd assembled in another. The help of the military was forthcoming after some delay. The mob simply maintained a sullen attitude, and assembled in groups in door-ways and other places eagerly talking over the situation. As soon as any of these gatherings assumed a large proportion the crowd was dispersed.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MILITARY.

The troops would probably have been much earlier on the scene but for the fact that the telegraph and telephone wires were cut, and it was necessary to send word by sowars to various points. The first arrivals were 200 men of the Durham Light Infantry, who were under the command of Major Ross, who were followed by a number of the men of the Shropshire Regiment. 50 men of the Royal Artillery under Captain Coxhead, and Lieutenant Calvel, with four pieces of Artillery, also arrived soon after 2 o'clock. Two of the guns were stationed near the J. J. Hospital commanding Bhendy Bazaar, and two at the Two Tanks commanding a part of Grant Road. The whole of the 8th Native Bombay Infantry were also called out, and these European and Native troops were destributed along Bhendy Bazaar Road, the Two Tanks, the J. J. Hospital, Duncan, Ripon, Bellasis and Grant Roads, Null Bazaar, and Phydownie, while a number of men were held in reserve near the Central Police Office. A company of Artillery were sent to Mody Khana Camp in order to prevent an attack thereon, and at all the other plague hospitals and camps guards were posted. The guards were also strengthened at the Mint the Arsenal, the Currency Office, and other places. Later in the evening the Governor's Body-Guard arrived and assisted the Mounted Police in keeping the street clear. The members of the Bombay Light Horse went over to Santa Cruz to procure their accoutrements and horses, and they rode back into the town and under the command of Major Cuffe, rendered such assistance to the authorities as was required.

Major R. S. Browne, commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, arrived at the scene of the original outbreak as early as possible, and many of the volunteers of his regiment, some of them in plain clothes, but all armed with their guns, assisted the authorities in restoring order, as also did a number of the Artillery Volunteers under Major Roughton. Unfortunately the yeoman service given by the Light Horse in the riots of August 1893 could not be repeated on this occasion as the horses and accoutrements were all at the Santa Cruz Camp, which commenced on Saturday last. However, Captain Cuffe, the Commandant, determined to have them sent for, and the horses were brought in in the evening, the camp being temporarily suspended pending the close of the riot.

AN EXCITING DAY.

Naturally there was practically a suspension of business in the native quarters of the city. Almost every shop was closed and work was generally stopped. It speaks well for the management of the Tramway Company that the service was maintained through the day, only being stopped along that Duncan Road and Ripon Road, and for a time along Parel Road beyond the J. J. Hospital. In all parts of the native town the excitement was very great and people stood about on the road or surveyed the scene from their upstairs windows. A party of the students of the Grant Medical College, male and female, residing in or about the Fort, marched to the Crawford Markets at about half-past three in the afternoon under a military escort and headed by Dr. Haydon and Dr. Collis Barry. At that hour the streets were so well guarded that there was not great risk. Communication between one place and another was rendered difficult by the action of the mob in cutting the telegraph wire at various places. A party of budmashes visited the Byculla office and deliberately cut the wires there. They were, it is said, recognised by the people in charge of the hospital, so that their punishment is certain.

The corpses of the men who had been shot and laid on the place where they fell for some hours were removed to the Morgue an inquest being held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, and after identification adjourned.

EUROPEANS ATTACKED IN THE TRAMS.

The bitterness of the mob against Europeans and Eurasians was such that tram cars were forcibly stopped and the occupants were scanned, in order that if they included any wearer of a topee he might be attacked by the mob. Cars were stopped in no less than six different places on the road between Pydhownie and the entrance to the Jail Road. An Armenian woman, who was thought to be a European, was pulled out of a car and attacked until left lying on the road insensible. She was afterwards rescued and taken to St. George's Hospital for treatment.

INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

The mob spread the report of the disturbance all over the locality, and the Duncan Road, the Two Tanks, the Bellasis Road, the Bhendy Bazar, the Null Bazar, and other places were teeming with fanatics. Some of them set fire to a hut near the Mustan Tank, in which were stored disinfectants. The jowli shed which was being erected for the ward boys of the Grant Road Hospital, opposite the Northbrook Gardens, was also fired. The fire-engines came on the scene; but the European engineers were pelted, and they had to go back. The tram cars, if they contained any Europeans, were attacked, and the tramway traffic along the Duncan Road and the Jacob Circle had to be suspended. It may be noted that in the mob on the Duncan Road and Kammatipura several Hindus whose intoxication on the previous day to celebrate the Holi holiday had not passed off were also to be seen. They had long sticks in their hands, and for some time they were a dread to the passers-by.

THE ATTACK ON GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

After the rioters had been driven away from Ripon Road and Duncan Road, they ran off to Grant Road, armed with sticks and other weapons, and made their way to the hospital at the Northbrook Gardens, where they set fire to a cudjan shed erected at the northern extremity of the hospital for the ward-boys. The medical officer in charge, Dr. Hutchinson, and his staff, pulled down the shed, thus preventing the fire from spreading to the hospital. The mob refused to allow the fire-brigade to come near the place, but the rioters were subsequently overcome by the soldiery and the police, and 64 were arrested and detained in the hospital, being subsequently removed to prison. The police made it a rule to arrest only persons carrying sticks, knives or other weapons.

CLOSING OF THE BAZAAR.

As soon as the news of the riot, which travelled with the rapidity of wild-fire, reached the cloth-markets, the merchants at once closed their shops. The Mahomedan tailors and out-fitters also closed their shops, and the scene at the markets was one of desertion. The shops in the Abdul Rehman Street were also shut, but those along the Bhendy Bazar, where most of the budmashes congregated, were, strange to say, kept open. Fortunately no loot was committed as during the riots of 1893.

BURNING OF A SCAFFOLDING.

Another striking incident of the mischief of the rioters was the burning of the gallows and the screen erected round it in front of the Oomerkhadi jail. A scaffolding was erected for the hanging of a murderer who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions and whose execution was fixed for to-day. The rioters set fire to it and destroyed it. In order to guard the jail fifty men of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry were afterwards stationed in front of the premises.

ATTACK ON THE MARKETS.

An attack was made by some hundreds of budmashes on the Crawford Market, but was foiled by the energy and promtitude of the Market Superintendent, Mr. Douglas Bennett. The gates were closed except one, and the rioters who had gained access driven out by the police and market peons, and the one gate guarded. Telegraphic and telephonic communications were prudently discontinued to prevent messages being sent to stop the dispatch of the usual supplies on account of the riot.

MEDICAL CYCLISTS.

Among the first arrivals at Pydhownie after the outbreak of the disturbances were Dr. Baines and Dr. Richard, who on the first alarm left the Marine Lines on cycles, and in a few minutes were in the midst of a group of rioters who were belabouring a Christian, prostrate in the road. By the free use of stout canes, he rescued the victim and got him safely away. Later on he succeeded in getting a following, also armed with sticks, and succeeded in forcing their way to Treacher's, in Belasis Road, which was not in a state of siege.

ARRESTS FOR THE FIRST RIOT.

The following persons have been arrested for taking part in the riots at Ripon Road:—Jarkai Barkari Tyeb, Soomar Tarah, Shaik Hoosein Imam, Abdulla Latiffa, Mahomed Hassam Saheb Mahomed, Abdull Wahid Mangoo, Hamidulla Durgai Haji, Samji Jamal, Jhanga Roohar, Valli Mahomed Peermahomed, Nugger Bhugan, Rugoonath Harribhoy, and Premji Khimji. Only the three last-named are Hindus, all others being Mahomedan weavers. They were taken under a strong police escort to the Mazagon Police Chowkey.

The wounded men in the riot are Abdulla Gafoor Abdulla, Bahadoor Madoo, Oomer Habibulla, Subi Idi, and Abdulla Satar Haji Nemthuttar. Abdulla Chand Haji was also wounded, being struck by the police while attempting to stab Mr. P. H. Dastur and Mr. Suprintendent Brewin.

AN INSPECTION OF THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Shortly after three o'clock, Mr. Crummey acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, attended by an escort of blue-jackets and armed police, started on a tour of inspection of the disturbed quarters. The party was accompanied by two press representatives, who were only permitted to go armed and at their own risk. The excursion was an instructive one, for the scenes of the day's incidents were each visited in turn. From the Central Police office opposite the Crawford Market to Pydhonie there was little indication of any disturbance, for although the offices themselves were strongly guarded by Shropshires, the Bhendi Bazaar Road was quiet, and business seemed to be going on as usual. The only unusual feature was the meeting of an armed party, under Dr. Haydon, escorting a number of students of the Grant Medical College in the direction of the Fort. At Pydhownie the scene vividly recalled the 1893 riots. It was the head-quarters of the military and naval forces, and a gun was trailed now as then. Here were Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, Mr. C. C. James, of the Plague Committee, a party of Shropshires, Artillery, Blue-jackets, and police. So little apparently had the disturbance been expected that many of the police and soldiers who had been engaged in inspection work were absolutely unarmed. But staves and lathis were procured as speedily as possible, pending the obtainment of their proper weapons of defence.

Proceeding along Erskine Road a halt was made by the police chowkey, where a temporary plague officer with ambulances and gharries had been kept in readiness. In their place was a still smouldering heap of ashes, heaped on top of them being the frame-works of the special ambulance carts and a victoria, the iron-work twisted out of shape and every scrap of wood-work gone. Proceeding to Undria Street chowkey, which had been closed and held only by a couple of sepoys, a strong military and naval guard was left, and Mr. Crummey and his party, attended only by two blue-jackets and two armed sepoys, continued their inspection.

Grant Road was then visited and an inspection made of the spot where the two privates of the Shropshire Regiment were slain. The spot was quite close to the chowkey at the end of a little gulley, where pools of blood still lay and near them huge pieces of stone, four or five pounds in weight, with which the life had been knocked out of the unfortunate men. Near to the spot were now planted two field guns charged with case shot, capable of clearing the road from end to end. But crowds of people in the vicinity appeared more curious than excited, and not one carried a weapon of any kind whatever. Picquets of police and soldiers were already patrolling the roads and keps the crowds from gathering in anything like serious numbers.

At the corner of Grant Road, Treacher's dispensary was the scene of active surgical work. Seven or eight wounded police officers with several civilians more or less injured had just been treated. Two lay in a gharry so badly hurt as to be absolutely helpless. Five were so cut and besmeared with blood as to be scarcely recognisable. Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, was on duty at the corner of the road, and judging from his appearance had been assisting in handling the injured men. Surgeon-Colonel Hatch was also present.

At the end of Parukh Lane was another smouldering heap, where once had stood a plague depot and ambulances. Not an inch of uncharred wood remained.

At a point near to was another party of police armed with Martinis and with them some bearing ugly marks of ill-usage. From this quarter Ripon Road was visited, where a strong party of mounted and dismounted men held the roads, and a few minutes later the brake was driven to the Police Plague Hospital for the purpose of relieving Miss Smith. Mr. Crummey entered, but found that Sir James Campbell and an escort had just left the premises, carrying Miss Smith away with them. At the Kamatipura Plague Hospital all was found correct, and driving along Bapty Road the remains of a third fire and destroyed ambulances were found—this in the very centre of a plague-stricken district.

Grant Road Hospital was next visited, the scene of the most serious disturbances. Here six men of the Shropshire Regiment were found to be in charge of a large batch of prisoners bound together with their hands behind their backs, all squatting on the ground within half a dozen yards of one of the wards. Their number was stated to be fifty-nine, but a recount showed them to be sixty-four. Dr. Godinho, the District medical officer of C ward, South, was in charge, and being interviewed told the story, of the attack in the hospital. According to his story between two and three hundred men attacked the hospital, opening their assault with a volley of stones. Dr. Bhandara got a revolver with two or three cartridges with the idea of keeping back the crowd. He handed it to Mr. Dawes, a Municipal inspector, after firing two shots in the air. Mr. Dawes is supposed to have placed cartridges in the weapon, and almost immediately a report was heard, and Mr. Dawes fell, as Dr. Godinho believes, accidentally killed by his own hand. The crowd rushed into the compound of the hospital and set fire to the south-east corner of it and destroyed the offices, medical storeroom, and other sheds. They also rushed into the sheds in the Northbrook Gardens and set fire to them, and stopping a passing gharry stoned Mr. Martin, a P. and O. engineer, who promptly went into the Grant Road Hospital and rendered assistance. The Mahomedan General Hospital in the Gardens was fired, and more mischief would have been done but for the prompt action of the police and search party soldiers, who doubled up to the scene and shut the rioters in the Plague Hospital compound and then secured them.

While the party was at the hospital a heart-rending scene took place. Mrs. Dawes, the wife of the unfortunate inspector, drove up to see her husband, and when she realised he was dead her lamentations were most distressing. In vain did the lady superintendent strive to console her, and she called but in vain to her dead husband to return to her.

The handful of soldiers who held ten times their number of prisoners were soon to be strengthened, for in a short time Sir James Campbell, Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. Vining, Lieutenant Wharton, and a strong detachment of troops came up, bringing with them two other nurses rescued from other hospitals.

The return to the police headquarters was made by Abdul Rehman Street, by that time perfectly orderly, and Bhendy Bazaar, patrolled by two detachments of the Governor's Body-guard.

THE DEATH ROLL.

According to the latest information eleven men are killed in the affray. Of these two are European soldiers. Their bodies have not been indentified nor their names known. These soldiers were admitted in the J. J. Hospital, at two o'clock, and it is surmised that they must be the very soldiers who were passing by the Two Tanks in the direction of the J. J. Hospital, at about one o'clock. When they were coming from the Grant Road side, Inspector Sloane passed them at a short distance from the Northbrook Gardens. These soldiers were hooted and hissed by the mob, but they quietly walked along the road, not minding the menaces of the fanatics, who seem to have fallen upon them at a convenient spot where there were no policemen. They were picked up insensible on the road and taken to the hospital, where they died shortly after admission. Besides these two soldiers, nine corpses are lying in the morgue awaiting the inquest which will be held this morning by the coroner. Of these nine persons five were killed at Ripon Road; one at Surti Mohalla; two at Kumbarwada; and one at Cammatipura 13th Lane. Of these two or three are Hindus and the others are Mahomedans.

THE LIST OF WOUNDED.

So far as could be ascertained last night the number of wounded include ten European police officers (one dangerously), Dr. T. W. D. Gillespie, the house surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, and his son; a sergeant of the Royal Artillery, two native soldiers; six or seven native townsmen, mostly Mahomedans; and two policemen. Most of these are seriously wounded, but they are not in immediate danger. The European police officers had been attacked, as already stated, while driving to the scenes of rioting. Constable Canty was last night lying in a critical state at the J. J. Hospital. and Dr. Gillespie, with his two sons, were about 2 p.m. returning to the hospital from the Byculla Camp. The gates of the hospital had been closed shortly after the disturbance commenced along the Bhendy Bazaar Road. Just as Dr. Gillespie jumped out of the carriage at the north-west gate, he was set upon by an infuriated mob, who first attacked him with stones and then with sticks. His shoulder-blade was fractured and he was dragged into the compound by the hamal at the gate and taken into the premises of the hospital. His son was also attacked, but the poor boy begged for mercy. One of the assailants asked the boy to deliver up his watch, if he wanted to save his life. The lad immediately gave up the watch and ran into the hospital premises. The Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, whose name is Wheeler, was brought to the hospital from Bellasis Road, where he was belaboured by the Mahomedans. He sustained contused wounds on the head and several bruises on his body. The two Native soldiers had contused wounds and fractured ribs. Two of the injured townsmen had sustained nine gun shot wounds. Two injured men—one a townsman and other a policeman,—are lying in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, one of them having sustained a gun shot wound.

MR. PENNY UNINJURED.

We are glad to learn that the report that Mr. L. Penny was amongst the Europeans who were hurt is entirely unfounded. This is evidently a case of mistaken identity as Mr. Penny was not in the Native Town.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The whole of the troops in Garrison, European and Native, have been brought into requisition and distributed at the principal points of the disturbed quarters. Besides these, the squardon of the Bombay Ligh Horse, one hundred men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under Major Brown, and fifty men of the Royal Navy turned out and patrolled the different localities. The Governor's Body Guard, under Captain Crawford, also rendered valuable assistance. The troops in Garrison which were under the command of Colonel Collette consisted of the following regiments:—The Shropshire Light Infantry under Colonel Collette; the Durham Light Infantry under Major Ross; the 8th Bombay Native Infantry under Captain Betham; the 21st Bombay Native Infantry under Captain Mitchell; the 25th Bombay Native Infantry under Colonel Beckham; the Royal Artillery with four guns under Majer Tracy. A large number of troops were kept in reserve at the Central Police Office and at Pydhownie police station, to be utilised in case of necessity. The Light Horse and Body Guards and Volunteers patrolled the city alternately during the night. Most of the officers commanding the different regiments were stationed at the Pydhownie Police station. There were also present at Pydhownie Captain Carnegy, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mr. R.H. Vincentthe Commissioner of Police, Surgeon-Colonel Wilkins, Surgeon-Captain Rivers, and others.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

The usual peace and tranquility reigned last night. Except for the display of the military, the very presence of which was sufficient to inspire awe among evil-doers, there was nothing unusual in the native town. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner, remained at the Pydhownie station all night and took the necessary precautions to prevent the recurrence of the disturbance.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

MEETING PUT OFF ON ACCOUNT OF THE RIOTS.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held, yesterday evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to further consider the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade in connection with the question of holding examinations by compartments. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, was in the chair. There was a meagre attendance of members, only twenty Fellows being present.

Before the Senate could proceed with its business, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta rose to suggest that the meeting might be adjourned. He said that they had all heard of the unhappy occurrence which had taken place in the town that day, and many of the Fellows, who would otherwise have attended the meeting and taken part in the discussion, were unable to be present on that account. Whatever views they might hold about the question at issue it was absolutely necessary that considering the importance of the subject it should be decided by a large and full meeting of the Senate. Under the circumstances it was but right and proper that the meeting, which was so meagrely attended, should be adjourned till a convenient day, when they could secure a full attendance of the Fellows of the University. He then moved that the meeting be adjourned to Wednesday next.

Mr. Ganesham Nadkarni seconded the motion.

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that he would hear whatever remarks the Fellows might have to make. If the reasons given by Mr. Mehta commended themselves to the meeting the motion might be agreed to.

The motion was then carried *nem con.*

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	910	..	..	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,3[illegible]0	57,304	...	16,981	...	4,337
Goods ...	87,609	76,301	11 308	...	21,280	...
Other earnings ...	3,833	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Total for week	1,31,762	1,3[illegible],371	...	7,612	...	...
Aggregate ...	9,83,58[illegible]	9,59,102	...	...	24,480	...

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra Khrishna presided, and there were also present Professor O. V. Muller, Mr T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The following documents were submitted to the Committee, but were withheld from the reporters of the Press, who were also told to withdraw from the meeting during a portion of the time the subject was under consideration.

1. Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 31223, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, submitting the state of the expenditure on plague operations from the grants, Rs. 22,50,000, sanctioned by the Corporation from time to time. 2. Letter to the Secretary, No. 31347, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that the Plague Committee have without reference to him, made a temporary arrangement with the Bank of Bombay to allow them to overdraw their account at the Bank to the extent of Rs. 50,000 for a period of 8 days; the rate of interest has not been arranged with the Bank and the loan has been granted by the Bank on the joint credit of Government and the Municipality. 3. Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 31348, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter dated the same day from Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., advising regarding the demands of the Plague Committee on the Municipality on account of expenses on plague operations.

On the Reporters being re-admitted into the Corporation Hall, where the meeting was held, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved, and Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded, that the Corporation be recommended to grant Rs. 1,50,000 to the Plague Committee.

In seconding the motion, Dr. Katrak remarked that the recommendation to grant Rs. 1,50,000 was right in principle, because the Corporation had not till now altered their policy in regard to the plague charges. So long, Dr. Katrak said, as that policy was not changed, the Standing Committee should sanction and give the money.

Mr. Waite, the Chief Accountant, stated that the one lakh of rupees, already demanded, had been practically spent by the Plague Committee—a part in immediate expenditure; another in advances to the Executive Engineer for the erection of the camps and so forth, and that he expected that, in another five or six days, the Standing Committee would have to consider another application for funds from the Plague Committee.

Professor Muller moved an amendment recommending the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 to the Plague Committee under protest, and he moved the appointment of a sub-committee of the Standing Committee to investigate the subject of the plague charges made by the Plague Committee, and to make no further grants before that question was satisfactorily settled. Professor Muller said that grave allegations were being made about the way in which the money was being expended. He spoke with a full sense of responsibility, and was of opinion that, unless the manner in which contracts were given, and other points of management, were satisfactorily explained, further grants should not be made. If such proceedings were allowed to go on without adequate check or control, he would have to consider whether he would be justified in retaining his seat on the Standing Committee, and be held responsible for acts they knew very little about.

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, in seconding the amendment, remarked that the time had come when they should put a check on the enormous expenditure, and enquire into the whole question. Inasmuch as the demands for money had been coming upon them so thickly, and in view of the serious allegations, which Professor Muller had referred to, the Standing Committee should be quite justified in determining to satisfy themselves that such enormous expenditure was not an absolute waste of money. At the rate they were going on the point of voting away money, they would not be in a position to know in a few weeks where they were. The Standing Committee, Dr. Bahadhurjee said, should rise equal to the occasion and undertake an enquiry into a matter which had approached a public scandal. He had no desire to go into the detail at that time; but he would like to point out that the expenditure incurred in the house-to house visitations was of a most extravagant character. If the Plague Committee went on in that way for two months more—and he did not know how many months more they would yet go on in this manner, the Standing Committee would hardly be in a position to make more grants. They had received a very important letter from their solicitors on the subject; and it was high time for them to learn how much of their money was really expended in plague work.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he was in entire sympathy with the spirit of the amendment. They had been asking for the past two or three months where all that expenditure was to stop. It was high time that they should know something about it now, especially as they had submitted without murmur to the demands made on them in view of the disaster that had unfortunately befallen their city. The measures for remedying the disaster had proved so far to be very costly indeed, but he was at a loss to understand how the sub-committee it was intended to appoint would be able to conduct the enquiry. Would it call for documents, books or vouchers? He hoped, therefore, that the proposer and seconder of the amendment would only move the first part about the grant, and leave the question of enquiry to be dealt with by the Corporation, who were a far more competent body to deal with it than the Standing Committee.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula thought that whereas Professor Muller and Dr. Bahadhurjee had both joined in the requisition to call a meeting of urgency of the Corporation for the consideration of the plague charges, they might consider whether it would not be better to leave the Corporation to take the initiative in the matter of an enquiry. It would be impossible for a sub-committee of the Standing committee to make an adequate enquiry into the cause of the enormous expenditure. The Standing Committe had voted the money to avoid a dead lock which would otherwise have resulted. Moreover, he could not understand the use of the words "under protest," as under the Epidemic Diseases Act, they were bound to pay the money. He thought that some such rider, as that "having regard to the expenditure of the Plague Committee, the Standing Committee would hardly have sufficent funds to provide for the sanitation of the city in future," or words to that effect, should be added to the proposition. The effect of following such course as he suggested would be to warn the Corporation that the time had come for them to make an effort to know more about the expenditure incurred by the Plague Committee.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was of opinion that it would be best to leave the whole matter of the enquiry to the Corporation. He thought the protest a necessary one to make in view of what had fallen from the Chief Accountant of the Municipality.

The Chairman thought it was true that the Standing Committee had power to appoint a sub-committee under the Act, but that was for the purpose of expenditure connected with the Municipality only. As the plague charges were a matter connected with the Government, he did not think the Standing Committee should take it upon themselves to investigate them, but should leave it to the Corporation, who should be informed that the Standing Committee would not be able to provide funds at that rate any longer.

Dr. Viegas thought that the proposed sub-committee of the Standing Committee would do no good.

Professor Muller explained that the reasons why he had entertaed the words "under protest" was that the enormous expenditure indulged in by the Plague Committee had far exceeded their most liberal estimates. Unless they gave out some indication of what they felt on the question, he feared there would be no end to the expenditure. Moreover, the Standing Committee being a financial body, was quite competent to deal with financial questions. Consequently he would alter his amendment, with the permission of the Committee, to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to make a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 and that the attention of the Corporation be called to the financial condition of the Municipality as set forth in the Commissioner's letter, to the increasing demands of the Plague Committee, and to the necessity of enquiring into the enormous expenditure of that body, and that they protested against the way in which the Plague Committee were stated to have made arrangements for loans on the credit of the Municipality without obtaining their consent in the matter.

Dr. K.N. Bahadhurjee seconded the altered amendment.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that whatever was wrong in principle could never be made right. He had anticipated the present results a year ago when, amidst the pleasantries of his colleagues, he had privately obtained from Mr. Inverarity an opinion on a similar question. The opinion of the Municipal solicitors now was to nearly the same effect. The policy of the Standing Committee in regard to the plague expenditure was illegal from the beginning, and would remain so to the end. It was heartrending to see large sums of money voted without obtaining any tangible or appreciable results. He thought that the mandate should come from the Corporation, and that the amendment should be withdrawn.

The text of the proposition and the amendment was as follows:—

It was proposed by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak, that with reference to the Commissioner's letters to the Secretary dated 4th, 5th, and 8th inst., and the papers forwarded therewith, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for expenditure on the measures for the suppression of the plague. 2. That having regard to the expenditure already incurred by the Plague Committee and the Municipality, the Standing Committee fear that, if the Plague Committee's expenditure is to continue at the present rate, the Corporation will be wholly unable to meet its liabilites. 3. That the chairman be asked to apply to the Corporation to consider this resolution as urgent business at the meeting to-morrow (Thursday).

It was proposed as an amendment by Professor Muller, and seconded by Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, that the Corporation be recommended to grant Rs. 2,50,000, and that the attention of the Corporation be invited to the financial condition of the Municipality, as referred to in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, the increasing demands of the Plague Committee, and to the necessity of an inquiry into the enormous expenditure by that body, with a protest against the way in which they are said to have made arrangements for loans against the credit of the Municipality without its knowledge or consent.

On a division, the amendment was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman; and the original proposition was carried also by his casting vote.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, dispersed.

NAGPUR NOTES.

INTIMATION has been received here, writes our Nagpur correspondent, of a brutal murder, a few days since, of a midwife attached to the Mundia Hospital. The unfortunate woman was apparently in bad odour with some of the residents, and more than one report had been made against her to the authorities desiring her removal.

The ex-police constable who, together with some others, was implicated in breaking into and robbing Haji Oosman's shop, in Sudder Bazaar, last month, has been sentenced by Mr. Waman Rao, E. A. C., to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment. Very litte, indeed, of the stolen property has been recovered, and even that has been so spoilt as to be almost worthless to the owner. None of the other delinquents have yet been brought to book.

There has been a yet further, and very appreciable, fall during the past fortnight in prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption—a condition of things for which we cannot feel too thankful. Rice, of a very fair quantity, is now procurable at nine pailis per rupee, good, wholesome wheat at seven to eight pailis, tur-dhal at eight pailis, and jowari, the staple food of the poorer classes, at from sixteen to seventeen pailis per rupee, while jagree, sugar, condiments, &c., have come down to their normal rates. These quotations may be safely accepted as a sure sign that we have steered out of hard times—a season, however, which must for ever be remembered as one of the worst which these provinces have had the misfortune to pass through. The Nagpur Gymkhana Club had their first race meet of the season on Saturday last, on the Takli course. The card comprised six events, arranged in the following order:—

First Race.—"The Grand National"—A hurdle race over six flights of hurdles, for all horses 14-2 and under. Weight for inches, English and Colonials 14'2, to carry 12st. 12lbs., Arabs, 12'2, 12st.; country breds, 14-2, 11st. 7lbs. Value Rs. 49. Distance three-quarter mile. This was a very fine event, for which were entered Mr. Hammond's bay arab pony Bay Rhum, ridden by Mr. Ashworth; Mr. Berkley's dun country-bred mare, Sister Mary, II., ridden by owner; Surg-Capt A. Buchanan's bay country-bred horse Tyrone, ridden by Mr. Dawson; Mr. E. Chambers bay country-bred gelding Shamrock, ridden by Mr. Mawbray, and Mr. Cowie's chestnut Arab pony Little Bird, ridden by owner. The field was sent away well together, but ere they had gone many paces, Bay Rhum, in endeavouring to pass Shamrock, cannoned with the latter, throwing Mr. Mawbray with considerable violence and breaking his collar-bone. The rest of the field took the hurdles in fine style, with Sister Mary, II, leading, and Little Bird in close attendance, Tyrone a length behind the latter and Bay Rhum bringing up the rear, and in this order the winning-post was past.

Second Race.—"The Polo Scurry"—A race for all bonafide polo ponies 13-3 and under. Ponies 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs., Weight for inches. Value Rs. 49. Distance three furlongs. For this event was entered Mr. Dawson's Saptee, Mr. Cowie's roan country-bred mare Jessica, ridden by Captain D'Arcy Thomas; Mr. Hopwood's chestnut country-bred mare Sister Mary, ridden by owner; Mr. Hammond's grey Arab pony Grey Plover, ridden by Mr. Barkley; Mr. Cowie's chestnut Arab pony Little Bird, and Major Dawkin's bay country-bred pony Bijou. Saptee and Little Bird, however, were scratched. Jessica, in the preliminary canter, was very much admired and soon became a warm favourite on all hands, a reputation which she sustained to the last by landing her owner a winner; Sister Mary, Grey Plover, and Bijou came in the order named.

Third Race.—"The Takli Stakes." This was a race for Arab and country-bred ponies 14 hands and under.—Weight for inches. Arabs 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs.; country-breds 11st. Value Rs. 49. Distance three-quarter mile. Six mounts were entered, namely, Surgeon-Captain Newland's bay arab pony Proximo, ridden by Mr. Hopwood; Major Elliot's bay Arab pony Dundee; Mr. Carter's grey Arab pony Cain, ridden by Mr. Warren; Mr. Oldham's grey arab pony Jain, ridden by Capt. D'Arcy Thomas; Mr. Cowie's Little Bird, and Capt. Decie's grey arab pony Sportsman ridden by owner. Dundee and Little Bird were scratched, and the rest of the field faced the starter. Proximo, however, showed some temper before the start, but they were ultimately sent away in Indian file, with Cain leading, but Jim, who was the favourite from the beginning, soon forged ahead and overhauled the former and came in the winner by head and shoulder, with Proximo a length behind, and Sportsman bringing up the rear.

Fourth Race (5 p.m.)—"The Horse Handicap."—A handicap race for all horses. Value Rs. 49. Distance three-quarter mile. For this event was entered Mr. Cleveland's bay waler gelding "Tantalus"; Mr. Davidson's grey Arab pony Jussus; Capt. Decie's bay waler gelding Bushman; the same owner's bay waler gelding Bishop; Major Dawkin's chestnut waler mare Meg, and Mr. Wyme's grey Arab pony Agent. The latter, however, did not face the field; Bushman, who was ridden by Mr. Wyme, claimed the attention of backers, and a lot of money passed to the totalisator on his behalf, but his performance was not equal to the expectation reposed in him; Tantalus coming in an easy winner, with 'Meg' a good second, the favourite taking third place and the other two straggling in behind.

Fifth Race.—"The Country-bred Race. For country-bred ponies 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Value Rs. 49. Distance half-mile. The entries were Mr. Keenan's dun country-bred pony Sultan, ridden by Mr. Warren; Mr. Hopwood's chestnut country-bred mare "Sister Mary, ridden by owner; Mr. Cowie's roan country-bred mare Jessica, ridden by owner; Capt. D'Arcy Thomas" bay country-bred pony Altezza, ridden by himself; and Mr. Chamber's bay country-bred pony Shamrock, ridden by Mr. Berkley. Altezza succeeded in winning popular favour, and the totalisator took in a pot of money from his backers, but he quite failed to realize expectations though hard-pressed by his rider. Sister Mary secured first place. Sutlan second. Altezza third and Shamrock last.

Sixth Race:—The Ladies, Nomination Race., For all ponies 14 hands and under. Weight for inches. English and colonials 14 hands to carry 12 st, 5 lbs, Arabs, 14 hands, to carry 11 st. 7 lbs, country breds 14 hands, 11 st. Value Rs. 49 Distance half-mile. For this very interesting event were entered eight horses namely. Mr. Hammonds Grey Plover, nominated by Mrs. Warren, and ridden by Mr. Berkley; Mr. Ismay's Bantam, nominated by Mrs. Ismay, and ridden by Mr. Berkley; Capt Dudgeon's Donald nominated by Mrs. Dudgeon, and ridden by owner, Surg-Capt Newland's Proximo, nominated by Mrs. Slogget, and ridden by Mr. Hopwood; Major Elliot's Castor, nominated by Mrs Goodfellow, and ridden by Mr. Ridsdale Mr. Carter's Cain; nominated by Mr. Carter; and riden by owner. Mr. Smiths Dandy, nominated by Mr. Barkley, and ridden by Capt. Thomas; and Mr. Cowies Little Bird, nominated by Mrs. Craddock, and ridden by owner. Of the above, Proximo was scratched, and the others faced the field in fine style, but though Dandy was a warm favourite and Little Brid only a very little less so, Cain to the no small disappointmtnt of those interested, secured first place, with Bantam in close attendance and Little Bird third the rest bringing up the rear.

There was an unusually large attendance, and the arrangements on the course left little to be desired. The Band of the B.-N. Railway Rifles was present, and played a selection of music during the intervals.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding Bombay District proceeds home on 8 months' leave.

2nd-LIEUTENANT ELLIS, East Lancashire Regiment, died at Lucknow, of enteric fever, on Saturday.

LIEUTENANT O. B. SIMPSON, Royal West Kent Regiment, has been detailed for Commissariat Transport duty with the Tirah Field Force.

THE steamer Knight Templar, outward bound, grounded on the Muckrapatty Lumps on Saturday morning within a few hundred feet off the wreck of the City of Canterbury. She floated off between 9 and 10 o'clock the same night on the flood tide setting in, and not sustaining any damage, proceeded to sea.

THE death is announced from Auxerre of M. Victor Baillot, born in 1793, who entered the Army in 1812, and was at Waterloo, where he was wounded and made prisoner. It is stated that on his return to France he wished to return to the Army, but the doctors refused him on the ground that he was consumptive. He possessed the St. Helena medal, and two years ago the President of the Republic, when on a provincial tour, presented him with the Legion of Honour. He is declared to be the last of the Waterloo veterans.

AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN AND THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

"Translation of a letter from the Amir of Afghanistan to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, 18th August, 1897.

After compliments.—I received and perused your letter of the 13th August 1897=13th Rabi-ul-Awal 1315 H., in which you write:—

I have understood its contents.

I read your letter in order to acquaint myself with the circumstances concerning Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan and the people under the jurisdiction of Jalalabad about which you have written. I now write to say that as regards Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan and the regular Afghan army, not a single man is or will be with the followers of Mulla Najm-ud-din, and hereafter too none will accompany him. As regards tribesmen you know yourself that for fear of me they can never openly join such a movement; if any one has come, he must have gone secretly. You are aware yourself that a few years ago Mulla Najm-ud-din fled from Kabul and settled at Jarobi in the Peshawar district, that the trusted officers of the British Government summoned him to their presence on several occasions, and, though he did not attend on them, he was keeping up correspondence with them and had fled from my country. On account of the evil acts he had committed, and the many disturbances which he had created among the people, he was so much frightened at his own misdeeds that he took refuge near Peshawar. The Mohmands and the people of Jalalabad and of the mountain districts of Jalalabad look upon him as their prophet and at his bidding and the bidding of the Mulla of Manki thousands of men are their devoted disciples. Just as in old days in Europe the Popes used to profess to be the sole disposers of heaven and hell, and the people also accepted the word of worthless priests so too these Mullas claim to possess the same power; and during these last few years they have stirred up my own Afghan subjects to rebel against me, so that in every rising, whether at Kandahar or in the case of Mulla Mushk-i-Alam or in the case of the Uzbak Mullas who joined Ishak in Balkh, it was the Mullas on every occasion who created the disturbance. There is a village called Hadda, which is inhabited by Chumars, or leather tanners but because it is the residence of this mischievous Mulla Najm-ud-din, his disciples have named this impure village, Hadda Sharif, that is to say Hadda the noble, and his pupils and disciples regard him as a prophet. What calamities are there that they have not suffered, and what blood is there that they have not shed by his senseless commands? He has now taken up his abode in a country which is independent of Kabul and in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, and has made himself a notable personage. Under these circumstances, let the trusted officers of the British Government themselves looked at the matter impartially and say in what way I could deal with him, and how am I to arrange for him and his disciples, who regard him as a prophet and gather round him secretly? Every Mulla for many years denounced me in various ways as a Kafir, and at their bidding their disciples fought against me, and their houses were destroyed and they themselves were killed. For fourteen years they raised every part of Afghanistan against me, both in the plain country and in the hills, till thousands of men perished on both sides, and several of the Mulla agitators themselves were killed with thousands of disciples of these turbulent priests. Every Mulla raised the people against me as long as he could, and when he had failed, he used to take shelter within the limits of the British Government, and, by the magnanimity of that Government, a morsel of bread used to be given him, upon which these Mullas used to maintain themselves. These now are the very same Mullas who have fled from me and have settled in territory which is independant of me near Peshawar. In what way then can I manage them? As regards the Sipah Salar and the regular army you may rest assured that no such hostile act shall ever be committed by them, but as it has been or may have been reported to you that the regular army or the Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan is taking part in this disturbance, this is all a fabrication, and I myself take oath that neither the troops nor the trusted officers of Afghanistan have any part in this matter. Every word that may have reached the ears of the trusted officers of the British Government is without foundation. On account of the proximity to you of these Mullas who are close to your country, and have now according to the boundary demarcation fallen within the limits of the British Government, what more can I add in this matter to these arguments.

(Telegraphic.) From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 20th August, 1897.

I sent for Colonel Aslam Khan who came in yesterday from Jamrud, and after discussing the matter with him we went to General Elles. Result is that we are all three absolutely and unanimously opposed to calling in Khyber Rifles from posts in this Pass to Head-quarters at Jamrud, even if matters were as bad as represented in my telegram of 17th; such a measure would have worst possible effect, as it would at once be supposed that we had abandoned the Pass, and the posts at Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid would probably be looted by tribesmen. We are all of opinion that we must trust Khyber Rifles under their own native officers to the end, and that even if they eventually failed us and bolted with their arms and ammunition, this would not be so bad as showing distrust of them by calling them into Jamrud before they had been fairly tested. I do not say that we are out of the wood yet, but every day of inaction makes a breach of the peace more unlikely. Colonel Aslam Khan thinks that it would put an end to all discussions in Tirah if we threw troops into Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid, but General Elles and I are both disinclined to take this step merely for protection of Khyber posts and road. Moreover, if troops were stationed in the pass the supply question would be an awkward one, as we should be obliged to send everything out from Peshawar, except grass and wood at Landi Kotal, and wood at Ali Musjid. From a political point of view, too, I think the Maliks should be required to act up to their engagements without extraneous assistance.

Translation of a Letter from His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, to the Address of His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 19th August, 1897.

After compliments.—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I have received a friendly letter from Mr. R. Udny, Commissioner of Peshawar, dated the 13th August. 1897.

* * *

When I received the Commissioner's letter according to the quotation given above, in which he included the instructions issued by Your Excellency, I wrote in reply to him giving true particulars, and writing them to him in a very sincere and friendly manner, as follows:—

My dear friend, these are the details of the Commissioner's letter, together with the reply which I have written to him, and which I now write for Your Excellency's information.

If the false utterances and fabricated reports of self-interested persons be investigated in a friendly manner, God be pleased, and relations of union and friendship between these two Governments will always be considerably strengthened.

Further, I have to state that I have secured a letter, written by Mulla Najm-ud-din (of Hadda), which he has issued as a notification to the people of Ningrahar, and which is one of the letters of a similar kind which he has sent to tribesmen in other parts of the country. I send the original letter of notification issued by the Mulla, in a separate envelope, which is closed and bears on it my hand-writing, enclosed in this friendly letter to Your Excellency. My kind friend, no doubt he has sent letters, perhaps hundreds of them, to his disciples among the tribesmen in Afghanistan. The people also regard him as holding the position of their Prophet. Such are the particulars of the Mulla and his disciples, as I have given above.

Translation of a Letter from the British Agent Kabul to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, dated the 21st Rabi-ul-awal 1315 H=21st August, 1887.

After compliments.—In accordance with the intimation given to me by Your Highness Shaghasi, I beg to write that I have heard a rumour that the people from Laghman, Ghazbin and Surbin, &c., are going to join Mulla Hada for the purpose of Ghara. I have also heard that the Khan of Lalpura is aiding him by sending supplies of flour, ghee and other articles, collected from different villages.

I have even heard that some of the men of the regular troops stationed at Asmar are intending to make "Ghaza." If Your Highness deems it proper to make some arrangement no more people will join the said Mulla.

His Highness the Amir's reply to the British Agent.

After compliments.—On the day of the "Jashu-i-Muttahida" (feast of unity) you were present also; and you heard what I said on the occasion.

The Moslems are sincerely devoted to the Mulla, but on account of their fear of me they cannot openly help him in any way. I cannot say anything about the aid they may render secretly.

The report appears to be correct, because if the Mulla's disciples do not supply him with provisions, how can he get any food to eat? But owing to fear of me his disciples cannot openly send him anything. I have issued instructions to all the officials in Ningrahar, and they are secretly keeping watch.

One of the Mulla's disciples in Lamkan, who is a Khalifa of the Mulla, beguiled some of the inhabitants of Lamkan, and collected about 500 men; but the Hakim hearing about it, attacked the Khalifa, and dispersed the men collected by him, arresting forty of their number. The Khalifa with some of his followers has escaped, but measures are in progress for his arrest. There are thousands of such disciples and Khalifas of Mulla Najm-ud-din in Afghanistan. As far as possible, I shall watch their movements. Please God, they cannot do anything openly, but I cannot stop anything that may be done secretly, because if I arrest any persons on suspicion, they will deny all complicity.

Thus they cannot do anything openly, and I cannot arrest them on suspicion. These are the particulars about the Mulla, his Khalifas and his disciples, which I have given above.

There need be no anxiety as to their having done, or being able to do, anything openly. Their proceedings must have been in secret. They cannot do anything openly on account of fear of me. These are the particulars which I now write to you.

From His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., dated Simla, 6th September, 1897.

After compliments.—I have already, in my letter to Your Highness of the 30th August, acknowledged Your Highness's letter of the 18th Rabi-ul-Awal 1315 H., corresponding to the 18th August 1897, to the Commissioner of Peshawar, in which Your Highness has denied any complicity with the disturbances on the frontier of India. I have now to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness's further friendly letter on the same subject, dated the 19th Rabi-ul-Awal 1315 H., corresponding to the 19th August, 1897 which was sent by way of Quetta in Baluchistan.

With this letter, Your Highness has sent me a copy of the proclamation issued by the Mulla of Adda to the people of Ningrahar. I thank Your Highness for taking the trouble of sending me this information. I had already seen this peclamation, and I was informed that the person from whom my copy was obtained had himself received the Mulla's proclamation from Your Highness's Sartip of Daca.

I cordially agree with what Your Highness writes that "the false utterances and fabricated reports of self-interested person" should be investigated in a friendly manner, and with a view to forestalling any such report which might be made to Your Highness, I write this letter to inform you that my troops are about to enter the Mohmand country in order to search out the Mulla of Adda and his "lashkar," and to disperse and destroy them. In the letter written by Your Hgnness on the 18th Rabi-ul-Awal to the Commissioner of Peshawar, Your Highness has stated that Mulla Najm-ud-din "has now taken up his abode in a country which is independent of Kabul and in the neighbourhood of Peshawar."

Your Highness has also written "what more can I add in this matter to the foregoing arguments, having regard to the proximity to you of these Mullas who are close to your country and have now, according to the boundary demarcation, fallen within the limits of the British Government."

It is no doubt true that the Mulla has committed hostile acts within the territory which it has been agreed falls within the limits of the British Government and if my troops meet him there his punishment will be speedily accomplished. But I am informed that the Mulla has established his abode in the village of Jarobias Your Highness is aware the country is wild and unserveyed, and no permanent boundary pillars have been erected, it is understood that this village probably lies within the territory which according to the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 12th November, 1896, would fall within the limits of Afghanistan. Your Highness will agree with me that this man, who has given so much trouble to Your Highness' Government as well as to the British Government must not escape the punishment for his misdeeds and if the Mulla retires before my troops to Jarobi, or to any place similarly situated my troops will be authorised to follow him up and destroy him and his habitation. I do not wish Your Highness to regard any such action on the part of my troops as indicating an intention to vary or depart from whatwe have agreed upon as the dividin line in the Mohmand country. I have no intention that my troops should stay in that country, and they will certainly not go further into it than is necessgry in order to carry out the object with which they are being despatched. On the other hand, if the Mulla should take flight across the mountains into the Kunar Valley, my troops have orders not to follow him beyond the watershed, but I shall look to Your Highness to give orders to your officers to deal with him as he deserves and to restrain him from exciting the foolish tribesmen to further acts of hostility.

I have always endeavoured in my correspondence with Your Highness to write frankly and openly so that misunderstandings may be avoided. Your Highness will hope, recognise that this is my object on this occasion.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

APPORTIONMENT OF PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

REFERRING to the apportionment of plague expenditure between local bodies and the Government, the *Gujerati* writes: The correspondence that has passed between the Bombay Government and the Government of India concerning the apportionment of plague expenditure between local bodies and the State exchequer shows how easy it is for the Supreme Government, having the power to pounce upon provincial surpluses and to engage in needless and costly military operations in the midst of unprecedented misfortunes, to assume an attitude of cold indifference towards the financial difficulties of other bodies brought on by unforeseen calamities. Lord Sandhurst's Government deserves the gratitude of the whole Presidency for the sympathetic manner in which they have pressed upon the attention of the higher authorities the equitable claims of municipal boards to help from the imperial exchequer. Plague and famine have exhausted the resources of these bodies as well as of the people at large. The Government of India with the letter of the local authorities before them would have done well to soften the rigour of their hairsplitting logic and couch their reply in more sympathetic terms.

THE HEALT CAMPS OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The *Indian Spectator* does not yet understand the exact use to which the Plague Committee is going to turn the "health camps" it is building at Parel, Dadar, and Matunga, and in various open spaces in the heart of the city, too. These camps are for the poor, we know, and people are to be induced to go to reside in them by the good offices of a committee of leading men of the city. But a mere removal to the camps, of such people as choose to or are forced to do so, would go but small way towards rooting out the plague, as such—let us emphasise once more. All these camps are necessarily temporary, and would be useless as soon as the monsoons burst. The site selected for them at Parel and Matunga is in the rains mostly a swamp, and thus if the utmost benefit possible is to be derived from these health camps, to be ready at the eleventh hour, as they will be, something more than the removal of a few people to them till the rains must needs be done.

MR. LINDSAY'S SCHEME AND THE RE-OPENING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

Expressing its satisfaction that the Lindsay scheme is being subjected to enlightened and experienced criticism, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses. While Mr. Lindsay's scheme is thus being brought into the front rank of practical proposals, it is also gratifying to notice Mr. Allan Arthur, discoursing, in his capacity as President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, on the same subject as well as on the alternative proposal of the re-opening of the mints. His speech is indeed a valuable and most instructive contribution towards the solution of the controversy, and as such will no doubt command the widest attention. We may not agree with all he says about the apprehended danger arising from the re-opening of the mints. Dangers there will be in every new currency proposal, however well matured. We do not make light of some of the evils which are attendant at the outset of the re-opening, as we do not of those concomitant with the Lindsay scheme. But if we are all anxious to see a stable currency which will restore our crippled trade and bring back our former prosperity, apart from the inflow of capital, then, there can be no doubt we must give palm to that proposal which will cause the least evil. We must at this stage remember the fact that we are at present in a period of transition.

DAMODER CHAPEKAR'S APPEAL.

With regard to the confirmation by the High Court of the sentence of death passed upon Damoder Hari Chapekar, the murderer of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst, the *Rast Goftar* states; "Chapekar's confession, which was corroborated by facts and incidents that were brought to light in consequence of the confession, could lead to only one conclusion, that it was his hand that killed Mr. Rand. There is a general belief that there must have been one or more wire-pullers behind the scenes, but unfortunately there is no evidence of such a nature yet forthcoming. That belief is so strong in the minds of some that they go so far as to state that the Appeal Court should, instead of comfirming the sentence of death, have spared the life of the murderer by transporting him for life in the hops that he might one day reveal the names of those who were instrumental in inducing him to commit the murder. The Appeal Court, of course could not have taken cognizance of such a contingency, and public opinion ought to be satisfied now that the cowardly murderer will soon expiate his crime on the gallows." The *Gujerati* remarks: "Chapekar might have under more favourable circumstances and under better guidance become a useful member of the society. But he has done more harm to the country than any other man. If he had been arrested and confessed a few days after the tragedy, he might have saved this Presidency from many misfortunes. That was, however, not to be. But his full confession together with the circumstances of the Sinnar riot has thrown a flood of light upon the whole situation. Providence has inscrutable ways of vindicating truth and justice in spite of human agencies, and the Sinnar tragedy, which one morning shocked Western India, will help the future historian in arriving at a correct verdict on the incidents of the past year." The *Indian Spectator* discourses: "There can be few, we believe, who are not satisfied with the refusal of the High Court to reverse the sentence of death passed on Damoder Chapekar. He is not the first, either to commit crime after crime with callousness, growing more callous with each crime, nor the first to quail at the eleventh hour at the idea of death by the hangman's hand, after having taken fiendish pride in confessing freely and to everyone who would listen to it, in all its fulness of revolting details, the harrowing story of his crimes. If there are people who feel a sneaking sympathy for such characters, that only shows that in this world the morbid mind has not yet become quite extinct."

SCHOOL-MASTERS AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

The recent letter of the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay with regard to the conduct of the three Brahmin teachers of the Ahmednagar High School, and the Government resolution thereon, conclusively prove, in the opinion of the *Rast Goftar* [illegible] the desirability and necessity of giving charge of t[illegible] several High Schools in the Presidency to Europ[illegible] and Parsee head masters only. Our contempo[illegible] adds: "The Shivaji cult has to answer much for several recent political disturbances in the B[illegible] dency. It has brought into existence the new la[illegible] sedition, appreciably curtailing the liberty of press; it has given almost a death-blow to hig[illegible] education; and besides setting the rulers and ruled by the ears, it has brought in its train a nu[illegible] ber of political disturbances which will for ev[illegible] darken the pages of the history of this, at one ti[illegible] most loyal and peaceful Presidency. Mr. Giles, t[illegible] present very energetic Director of Public Instructio[illegible] has brought three of the Brahmin teachers of the Ahmednugger Education Society's High School to book, the head master for making and the others for publishing in a Marathi newspaper a speech which, as far as its seditious language is concerned, is on all fours with the publications for which their respective authors are now serving their time in jail." The *Gujerati* writes: "We have always thought that if teachers or professors in aided educational institutions did take part in political agitation, an unpleasant disagreement was one day certain to take place between them and the authorities. To receive grants-in-aid from Government and at the same time to pose as their critics are somewhat inconsistent functions, which cannot be safely discharged except by persons, gifted with more than average caution, sobriety and sagacity. What has been long foreseen has happened. From one point of view we do not much regret the principle that Government have laid down as to the necessity of teachers and professors in Government or aided institutions dissociating themselves from political movements."

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

The meeting of the Justices of the Peace called for the purpose of bringing some influence to bear on the Government, and through them on the Plague Committee, to encourage inoculation against plague, is regarded by the native journals as a great success. The "Rast Goftar" says: "The Justices mustered strong on the occasion, a large leaven of Government officials also being present at the meeting. Public opinion has long since asserted itself for inoculation, and though some of the medical men under the cover of anonymity have been belittling the results of the experiments, the citizens of Bombay, who can think for themselves and act upon their judgment, appear to have made up their minds to give a further and sustained trial to the prophylactic serum side by side with segregation and disinfection which have also their own place in the palliation, if not the extinction, of the epidemic. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin, the chairman of the meeting, put the case with his usual ability and judicial fairness before the meeting. Though he applauded the efforts of Government and the Plague Committee in dealing with the dire disease, he thought that, notwithstanding what had been written by anonymous correspondents to the contrary, inoculation, which has so far afforded satisfactory results, should be encouraged in every possible way. The *Gujerati* writes: "Until the last meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the general public were not aware that the Surgeon-General and the Plague Committee were in any way opposed to inoculation, and we do not think their attitude, indifferent or hostile, is responsible for the fact that people have not rushed in thousands for inoculation. How far the meeting of the Justices held on Wednesday will influence public opinion in favour of inoculation remains to be seen. It is clear that all the measures that have hitherto been taken to stamp out plague in Bombay have not proved quite successful nor have they enlisted the sympathies of the people on the side of the plague authorities. Inoculation has so far given encouraging results. We think more persons are likely to get themselves inoculated, if the quarantine and segregation rules are not strictly enforced against them. If the principle of preventive treatment is admitted to be sound, then we see no reasons for placing the vaccinated on the same footing with those whose systems have not been rendered immune by the injection of the prophylactic serum. There is no doubt public opinion is growing in favour of inoculation, and though the plague is somewhat on the decline, it may still be encouraged in specially affected localities more largely than has hitherto been attempted by offering certain privileges, and exempting the inoculated from needless inconveniences and hardships.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN
V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th March, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 12th instant, at 5 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles, etc. Dress—Any.

3. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 1st Bombay Infantry Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March, 1898.

1. The following sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

(No. 1 Company) in R M L Gun Drill Wheel Cup.)
To-day, No. 1, sub-division at 8-30 p.m. and No. 1 sub-division at 9-15 p.m.
Friday, No. 3, sub-division at 8-30 p.m.

No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

No. 2, Sub-division, at 9 p.m., to-day and Friday.
No. 3 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. to-day.
No. 4 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m. to-day.

2. The Wheel Cup Competition will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 12th instant. Fall in at Scandle Point at 4-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn. Expenses &c., will be refunded on application.

3. The Range will be available for the Carter Cup, on Sundays the 13th and 20th instant—Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions will make their own arrangements, and will notify this office on which day they entered to compete.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·890
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	74·1
Dew Point ...	72·1
Relative humidity of Air ...	·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) ...	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	72·1
General Directions of wind* ...	SSW, SSE, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	133

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

CAN an oyster climb a tree? Certainly—in Western Australia, which is, par excellence, to the unsophisticated Britisher, the land of incongruities and topsy turveydom. There, Christmas is a midsummer festival; the swans are not white, but black; cherrystones grow outside the fruit; and the flies eat the spider. So it is not surprising to know that oysters also climb trees. These molluscs are usually attached to the arched, many-branching, aerial shoots of the red mangrove, which are left high and dry with every fall of the tide; and frequently increase to such an extent as to constitute solid masses several feet in thickness. It is a veritable curiosity to see tree leaves only two inches in length, bearing as many as fifty dwarf oysters, covered by the tide for only a few hours every day, and during neap tides often left uncovered for several consecutive days. This beats the performance of the famous oyster who is accredited with a penchant for "walking up[illegible]," a feat which is nothing in comparison [illegible] that of "climbing a tree."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents [illegible] arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being [illegible] beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR William Flower is gathering together his essays on natural history and kindred subjects for a volume which Messrs. Macmillan will publish. The papers have been written at various times since Sir William became a notable figure in the scientific world. As might be supposed, he has a good deal to say about museums. Everybody is acquainted with his work as director of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

Dr. Grace is now busy on the cricket book which Mr. Bowden is to publish for him. It may be ready about the end of June, but nothing more definite can be said. Dr. Grace has already written on cricket as a game. The text of this volume will be reminiscences—his own experiences as a cricketer. Prince Ranjitsinhji's book was one of the great successes of last year. Dr. Grace's book will be well illustrated.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly contributes an interesting preface to the English edition of Zola's Paris. The novel, he says, is not a guide to Paris, but it paints the social life of that city, its rich and poor, its scandals and crimes, its work and its pleasures Mrs Vizetelly gives his interpretation of the trilogy of novels which Paris completes. The Abbe Fromont is a man, and his struggles are the struggles between the Roman Catholic Church on the one hand, and reason and life on the other. In the Abbe's case the victory ultimately rests with the latter, and we may take it as being Zola's opinion that the same will eventually happen with the majority of the inhabitants of Paris.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's second series of reminicences—they run to two volumes—will be issued by Mr. Murray within a few days. The first batch of notes from his diary covered the period between Jan. 1. 1851, and the end of 1872. He now brings his extracts down to Oct. 5, 1881, when he left England to undertake the governorship of Madras. These dates in themselves indicate the precision with which Sir Mountstuart has kept his journal. He jotted down events and anecdotes—always the pleasant things—as he heard and saw them. Thus his memoirs have actuality.

We are to get a sixpenny edition of Mr. Rider Haggard's most popular novel, King Solomon's Mines. This story first appeared in 1885. and it brought the author fame. It has run to thirty editions, which means that it is now selling in the 105th thousand. Often a young auther is tempted to sell a novel outright. Happily for himself, Mr. Haggard published King Solomon's Mines on a royalty. Quite recently Mr. Clark Russell's Wreck of the Grosvenor and Mr. Blacmore's Lorna Doone came out in a sixpenny form. The field, for such favorites, is immense.

Mr. Edward Arnold announces a book on Harrow School, for which Earl Spencer who is chairman of the governorsof the institution, has written a preface. The work is being edited by Mr E. W. Howson and Mr. Townsend Warner,and it will have many contributions by Harrow masters and old Harrovians The list of the latter includes Lord Crewe Sir Henry Cunningham, Sir Charles Dalrymple,M P Mr Walter Long and Mr. Chandos Leigh Q. C. The book will treat of the origin aed history of the school and its buildings,and of its connection with the twn of Harrow. Also much fresh information will be given as to the headmasters of the shool and Harrovians who have distinguished themselves in public life.

In his stories, Mr. William Black gives us many pictures of the Western Highlands of Scotland. With the Central and Eastern Highlands we are little acquainted in fiction, Mr. J. A, Steuart's new novel, The Minister of State, finds its interest in these Central Highlands and in London. Mr. Stuart has already published several successful novels. In his coming story his foot will be on his native heath. But he knows London well, too, since he has lived and pursued literature in it for years. Mr. Heinemann published the book.

Most of us know something of the story of Fraser's Magazine, and we are about to have a book by a young lady who is of the kith and kin of its founder. This is Miss. A. Fraser, who wrote On Veldt and Farm under the nom de guerre of Frances Macnab. She uses the same pseudonym for her new volume, which is explained in the title, British Columbia for Settlers. It will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, on an early date, Miss Fraser has travelled, all by herself, over the greater portion of British Columbia, She employed the steamer, the train, the coach, the cart, and saddle horse, just as circumstances suited.

We are to get a volume of Studies on Many Sub jects, by the late Rev. Samuel Harvey Reynolds. He wes a scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, a fellow and tutor of Brasenose College, and vicar of East Ham from 1871 to 1893. Perhaps Mr. Reynolds was best known as the author of The Rise of the Modern European System. He edited Bacon's Essays and Selden's Table Talk, for the Clarendon Press, and from 1873 to 1896 he wrote for the *Times*. No doubt some of his contributions to that journal will find a permanent place in the present volume. Its contents are comprehensive, for they deal with economic, political and critical subjects. Mr. Arnold publishes the book,

The issue of a series of maps of municipal London is an event of peculiar interest at this moment, when candidates are striving hard to infuse Londoners with a sense of the importance of efficient local government. Such a series is to be published by Messrs. George philip and Son, and will consist of eleven maps, showing the following areas :—Civil parishes, sanitary districts, Poor Law Unions, Parliamentary boroughs, Count Council divisions, School Board divisions, registration districts, police-court districts, county-court districts, gas companies, and water companies. The prices of this Citizen Series vary from 5s. to 10s.

The thirteenth part of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullens Encylopædia of Sport closes with the first part of A. E. T. Watson's (Rapier's) article on Racing, with which almost the whole of the succeeding part will be occupied. Captain Herbert completes his Polo article, W. H. Grenfell, the retired champion, writes of Punts and Punting, and there is much information as to the games of the great public schools. Quoits and Quarterstaff are discussed by Colonel F. T. Pollok and Captain F. H. Huth. Shooting in the British Islands is represented by articles on the Preservation of game by C. C. Tudway and J. F. Hall, on Ptarmigan, by J. G. Millais, and on Rabbits by R. J. Lloyd Price. Theodore Roosevelt writes on the Prairie Chicken, the Pronghorn, and the Puma, and W. H. Pope on the sport of Punt Shooting. The part is illustrated freely, and contains two photogravure plates.

M. J. Grand-Carteret is preparing a volume to contain reproductions of the collection he has formed of the illustrations, caricatures, and pictorial representations generally to which the Dreyfus affair has given rise. The quantity of matter of the kind is enormous. Two illustrated papers entirely devoted to the affair are at present being sold in Paris. One of them called Psst ! is the work of Forain and Caran d'Ache, and is hostile to Dreyfus, while Ouste ! in which the drawings are by Ernest le Jeunesse, takes the other side. Gyp has two volumes, in the press. One of them, Israel, is a further series of bitter satires against the Jews, and the other, Sportmanomanie, derides the prevalent taste in France fo outdoor sports. Gyp, who was asked to join the staff of the new woman's paper, La Fronde, refused to do so because the editress would not consent to her airing her anti-Semitic opinions in its columns.

M. Frederic Masson, the author of Napoleon et les Femmes, is correcting the proofs of the second volume of his monumental work Napoleon et sa Famille. Marcel Batilliat will shortly have finished a novel he is calling La Beaute. The hero is an enthusiastic admirer of Ruskin,Burne, Jones, and William Morris, and there will be a great deal in the book about the Pre-Raphaelites generally. Marcel Batilliat is the author of Chair Mystique, a novel which quite recently provoked an animated controversy in the Paris press. Georges d'Esparbes, whose work, La Guerre en Dentelles, was an entirely new departure in the field of military stories, has completed another volume in the same strain : Les Derniers Lys.

Among diarists of the House of Commons is Mr. P. M. Thornton, M.P., whose notes, taken during the last seven or eight years, will be utilised in a book of his reminiscences, which may be expected before long. The notes of the debates on Mr. Gladstone's revised Home Rule Bill will interest the future historian. His reminiscences will cover the last half century, and deal with University life, the Franco-German war, and his father's early recollections of the Napoleonic and American wars. His father rose to the rank of Admiral.

Mr. William O'Brien, a primipilus in the Parnell movement, appears to be definitely devoting his undoubted literary talent to novel writing—with a [illegible] His first novel, When we were Boys, contained many striking passages. For his forthcoming story he has gone back to the Elizabethan age. Its title is A Queen of Men. The scene is in Western and North-Western Ireland, where Mr. O'Brien has been [illegible] a studious, retired life, observing local character and custom, and local colour generally. The story will be published by Mr. Unwin.

Miss Arabella Kenealy, the authoress of Dr. Janet of Harley-street, has written a new story entitled Woman and the Shadow. The heroine lives for a time en famille with some very distant but aristocratic connections who have a title but no money. For this association with blue blood she pays liberally. The roughness of the rough diamond wears away. Eventually emerging from various vicissitudes, including, amongst others, those of a governess to the intractable children of a suburban couple, she is left by the authoress in a sufficiently fledged state to take care of herself. Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. will publish the story.

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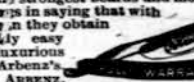

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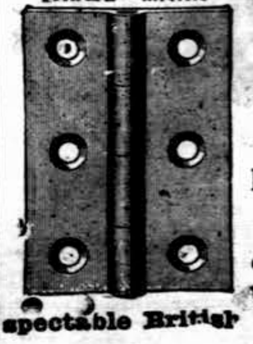

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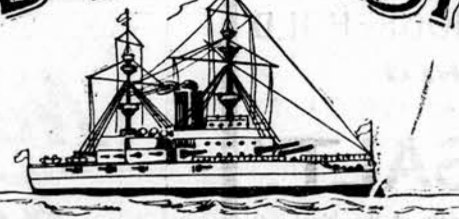

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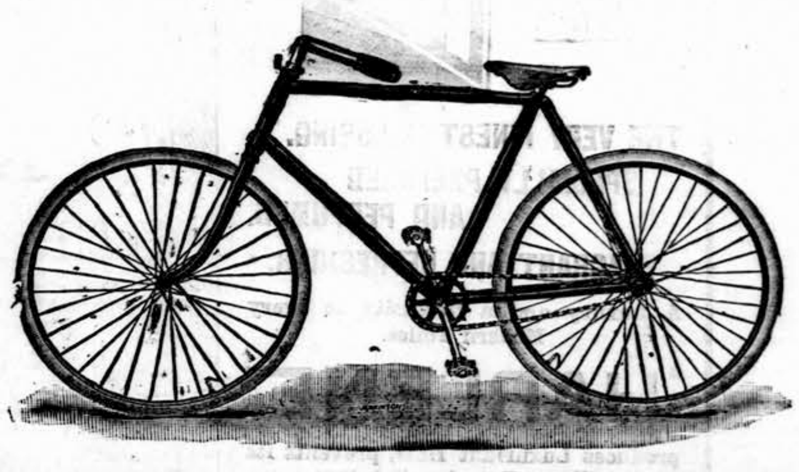

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